HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,082—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
20th Jan.	ORIENTAL	6234	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5394	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	6234	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6503
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	6234	AUSTRALIA	6401
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7536	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5394	OCEANA	6949
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6234	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	6234	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING BERTHS and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN & AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental & Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List Sailings by all lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped on cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS & SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,6 0	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's Steamers, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 5th Feb. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 601	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Bratfeld	3,406	29th Mar. "
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. "
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Kurrachee. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 407	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at Reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,043	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 29th Jan., 1904, at 5 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebandar, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st January, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Dullilmane and Mozambique.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th February, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 31st Jan., 1904.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 23rd January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.
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BOMBAY.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,559	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,559	O. Canepa	15th Mar 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850 : 2nd Class, Rs. 510. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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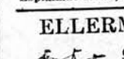

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

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RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY.	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	321	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	393	590
LIVERPOOL	551	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	.

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
A.	C. CITY of ATHENS	8030	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	Kraut	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4203	Brown	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3550	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6300	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6703	Prowse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	5203	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

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Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	13th Jan.	29th Jan
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4403	K. Kori	8th Mar.	20th Mar

For Freight and Passage apply to
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Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo ware housed or removed from the Landing Shed.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
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No. 2.	As above ; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above ; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1 ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies ; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
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THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

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HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,
ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders ; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints, RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

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THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

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SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
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BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS

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TELEPHONE No. 325.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
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GREAT REDUCTION in China and Japanese Rattan Chairs, Sofas and Easy Chairs.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

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GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Oysters.
GREEN'S for Bacon and Hams.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS FANNY STANLEY.

Representative..... TOMMY EMPSON.

FOR SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Fanny Stanley's

COMIC OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(30 Artistes. 30 Artistes.)

GIGANTIC SUCCESS!!!

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,

MONDAY, JANUARY 25TH.

Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera in 2 Acts.

Pirates of Penzance.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26TH.

The Beautiful Burlesque,

CINDERELLA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27TH,

Comic Opera in 2 Acts,

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28TH,

Delightful Comic Opera in 3 Acts.

LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29TH,

Comic Opera in 2 Acts,

THE NAUTCH GIRL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30TH,

The Grand Adelphi Drama in 5 Acts,

HARBOUR LIGHTS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST.

Musical Comedy,

MY SWEETHEART.

MISS FANNY STANLEY

In Her Grand Impersonation as Lina

MY SWEETHEART.'

Musical Director .....J. M. SOMERS.

Scenic Artiste.....AUGUSTE RAULT.

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-30.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MERWANJEE CAWASJEE COOPER, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, has contracted for the ABSOLUTE SALE to our client, Mr ARDESIR RUSTOMJEE HAJARI, of the undermentioned property :—

All that piece of Government land of the Q ilt and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuages, tenements, buildings and out-houses standing thereon, situate in Lawrence De Lima Street, Mazagaon, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 729 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 203, New No. 11517, Old Survey No. 475, and New Survey No. 826 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E Ward No. 6013, Street No. 22, De Lima Street, all which premises are situate on the East side of the said Lawrence De Lima Street, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the vacant ground and partly by the house of Mr. M. D'Q adros, on or towards the West by Lawrence De Lima Street, aforesaid, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the south by Newland Street.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in or to the said property or having any claim in respect thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from this date he eof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 23rd day o January, 1904.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorn ys.

BE YOUR OWN VET

AND procure a Copy of the "SALVITIS" ANNUAL, an Illustrated Australian publication of matters of interest relating to Live Stock, their Dis ases and Remedies. The cheapest and most comprehensive Veterinary Book ever published. Price Eight Annas, V.P. P. from the AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO., Head Office Dehra Dun, U. P.

WANTED

FOR the Punjab Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, an EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, capable of holding charge of a Division in which besides ordinary work of Building construction there will be Sewerage and Water Works.

Applicants must have practical experience and should submit copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to Undersigned.

Salary Rs. 850 per mensem, with Travelling Allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Employment will probably only be for two years with a chance of extension.

Apply to

UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVT., Punjab,
Public Works Department,
Buildings and Roads Branch.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

THE Undersigned invites APPLICATIONS from High Caste Hindu Students for aid from the G. T. Law and Medical Fund. The number of stipends available is as follows :—

1. For Solicitors' Examination.
2. For Law of the M. and S. Examination.

Applications will be received up to the 7th February, 1904. For printed form of application apply enclosing postage to the Undersigned.

JAMNADAS M. GANDHY,
Secretary,

Bombay, 13th January, 1904.

THE SONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY the 25 January 1904, at 3 p m at the Registered Office of the Company No 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business viz :—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance sheet for the year ending 30th June 1903.

2nd—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re election.

3rd—To appoint Auditors for the year 1903-1904 and to fix their remuneration, and to confirm the appointment of Mr Dividas Vithaldas as auditor in the place of Mr K. M. Shroff deceased.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કુંપ,

i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th January 1904.

N B—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from 11th to 25th January 1904 both days inclusive.

DON T SUFFER

FROM

ECZEMA.

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY,

"ANTEXEMA."

CURES THE WORST CASES.

"ANTEXEMA" is the most efficacious remedy known for the relief and cure of Eczema, and all itching, irritated, inflamed conditions of the skin. Its action is most remarkable in severe cases or those that have persisted for a long time. It contains no poison, is cleanly to use and is suitable for either infant or adult.

It is sold in Bottles, price Rs. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents :

MASTERS BROS.,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT. ! !

WARREN'S GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE

OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WARREN'S CIRCUS

IS REMOVING

TO THE MARINE LINES,

OPPOSITE THE MONEY SCHOOL.

Through the kind favour of

Brig.-Genl. Sir JAMES WILCOCKS,

FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

EVERYTHING CHANGED.

Come and see the laughable Pantomime

Statue Blanc.

FUNIEST CLOWNS ENTRIES.

The Daring and Thrilling Performance of our FOREST-BRED LIONS.

THE COMICAL MONKEYS.

Trained Horses, Ponies, Elephants, Birds, Zebras, Dogs, Yaks.

THE WONDERFUL BELL FAMILY.

THE MINATURE CIRQUE.

MISS NORA'S COCKATOOS.

"NINI," THE CONTINENTAL CLOWN.

THE TWO FUNIEST AUGOUSTES

FRED DANIEL AND FRED LEONARD.

MISS MAY LEONARD, the AIRUTEST.

MISS MARIE ROSE

CHARLIE HOGAN, the Bounding Jockey.

Miss Anna Donal, the Intrepid Lady Lion tamar, who will do a marvellous performance with the two enormous Forest-Bred Lions.

"SULTAN" AND "RHUNGOLD"

THE WRESTLING LION BY HENRY BERG.

The only man who has successfully wrestled with a full grown Lion and succeeded to throw. Come and see our host of Novelties and come early, as we are crowded every night.

Comfortable seating for everyone.

PRICES:—

Box, containing 6 persons	Rs. 20
One seat in a Box	„ 4
Dress Circle	„ 2
Carpeted Seats	„ 1
Gallery for Natives only	As. 8

MATINEES

EVERY SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY.

Doors Open at 3 P.M. Performance 4 P. M.

When Children will be admitted to all parts of the House for half price, Servants accompanying Children will be charged Half Price.

Military in Uniform will be charged Half Price to the Carpeted Seats and DRESS CIRCLE ONLY.

Special Space is reserved for NATIVE LADIES ONLY on the GALLERY.

Booking at Soundy & Co. Also at the Circus from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

MENAGERIE OPEN all day. Admission Annas 2.

NOTICE.

All Accounts against Warren's Circus must be presented between the hours of 9 to 12. a.m.

Mr. GEORGE WARREN informs the Public that he does not hold himself responsible for any debts contracted by any of the members of the Company.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons, Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for First and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to

A STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Meadow St.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "PERSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23rd January, 1904.

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FOR SALE.—Used and Unused ASIATIC STAMPS, especially of the Far East. Price Lists on application. Approval Sheets only sent on receipt of references or cash deposit.

GEO. E. ANTHONISZ,
"Sea Spray," Colpetty, Ceylon.

NOTICE.

EXAMINATION FOR LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CERTIFICATES.

THE EXAMINATION will be held in the Elphinstone High School, on 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th April, 1904, in the following subjects :—

FOR SENIOR EXAMINATION.

1. Commercial History and Geography.
2. Elements of Political Economy.
3. Methods and Machinery of Business.
4. Banking and Currency.
5. Commercial and Industrial Law.
6. Book-keeping and Accountancy.
7. Short-hand.
8. Type-writing.

FOR JUNIOR CERTIFICATES.

1. Commercial Arithmetic.
2. Book-keeping.

The Entrance Fees are Rs. 4 for one subject, or Rs. 16 for five or more subjects in the Senior Examination, and Rs. 2 for each subject in the Junior Examination. Each Candidate must pay in addition an Examination fee of Rs. 5.

Applications with names in full and surnames, together with the fees, must reach the Local Secretary, the Principal, Elphinstone High School, on or before 8th February, 1904.

F. GILES,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, 19th January, 1904.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH, 13TH, 15TH, 17TH and 20TH FEBRUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 26th January, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Morland Road, Byculla, 20th January, 1904.

BOMBAY 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 25th January, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Morland Road, Byculla, 20th January, 1904.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Given days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 days to one year 1 anna from date of issue, 6 annas ; 40 days to one year 2 annas ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge One Rupee.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE

OF PERFORMING

WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT !

TO-NIGHT ! !

and

EVERY EVENING AT 9-15.

Our Continental and London

COMBINATION OF STAR ARTISTES.

THE ZOES
IONA GINNETT
THE CANTONS
WYNDHAM AND KITTY
F. VANTAL
JOHN WELBY COOKE

} TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING AT 9-15 SHARP.

In the Greatest Programme of Novelties ever PRESENTED to the PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.

LOCATION OF HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

ON ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE POLICE COUR .

NEXT GRAND MATINEE,

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY. 27TH.

Doors Open 3 o'clock, Commence 4 o'clock.

Children Half Price to Matinees only.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Full Box, six Chairs	Rs. 20
Single seat in Box	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Second Chairs	Rs. 2
Stalls	Re. 1

and Gallery (Natives only) 8 Annas.

Box Plan at Circus. Booking Hours 10 A.M. to 12 NOON. and 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR & LADY LAMINGTON.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT

in aid of

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE

will take place in the

TOWN HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, 2ND MARCH 1904,

AT 9-15 P.M.

(NOT 16th February as previously advertised).

Box Office at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co., after 28th instant.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 1, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A DIAMOND AND PEARL HEAD ORNAMENT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Javeri Mohunlal Magabhai, and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. M. Jacob—

1 head ornament set with diamonds and pearls.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as dining table, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, dressing and washstand tables, cupboards, algyra, hat stand, iron safe on stand, 2 new Austrian safes on stand.

7 Singapore new cane chairs of superior quality.

7 new hand sewing machines.

The property of a gentleman—Gent's bicycle, rifles, Sandow's developer, primus stove, electric torch, book shelf, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 Champion lady's bicycle with accessories.

1 rubber-tyred light victoria.

1 second-hand office shigram.

1 stron rubber landau.

1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Haji Abubacar and Esa Haji Aboobacar and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. a collection of articles suitable for presents consisting of handsome Majolica flower vases, jardinieres, garden pots, stands, mirror brackets, bent wood tables, inlaid chairs, ornaments, terra-cotta figures, large original Dutch oil colours, marine and coast glass S, 3 and 4 light gas chandeliers, etc.

The property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture best plate ware, crockery and glassware, oblong iron-framed cottage piano by Rosenthal Co., in good order and tone, nearly new, brass weighing chair, fish aquarium, English iron safe with Chubb's lock, English tea box, pictures, lamps, table ornaments carpets, etc., the property of F. GRASS Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Kasturbhai Buildings, opposite the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture best plate ware, crockery and glassware, oblonged iron-framed cottage piano by Rosenthal Co., in good order and tone, nearly new, brass weighing chair, fish aquarium, English iron safe with Chubb's lock, English tea box, pictures, lamps, table ornaments carpets, etc., the property of F. GRASS Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ladies House, Apollo Bunder, next to Bowen Church, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture silk glass ware and crockery, plate Lustre Persian carpets, old China jar, table ornaments, English 15 days' brass clock, sweet-toned piano by Soundy and Co. cooking stove, medicine chest, English lo-box, lamps, bicycle, nearly new, type writer by Grandale, &c., the property of Captain C. Lyle.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th January, 1904.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

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A. B. C. CODE USED.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CREASTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing undone. For rates apply to DIRECTOR, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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Paper Rs. 1-12. Cloth Rs. 2-4.

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ADVENTURES of GERARD. By A. Conan Doyle.
The METTLE of the PASTURE. By James L. Allen.
KATHERINE FRENSHAM. By Beatrice Harraden.
OUR LADY'S INN. By J. Storer Clouston.
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THE LONG NIGHT. A Tale of Geneva in 1602. By Stanley Weyman.
THE FIVE NATIONS. A New Volume of Poems By Rudyard Kipling.
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THE TRUTHFUL LIAR. By Mrs. D. Ritchie.
THE BARONET in CORDEROY. By Albert Lee.
WHERE LOVE IS. By W. J. Locke.
THE WAY OF A MAN. By Morley Roberts.
WHEN IT WAS DARK. By Guy Thorne.
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THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE. By Emerson Hough.
McTODD. By Cutcliffe Hyne.
SEA-WRACK. By Frank T. Bullen.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

43, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE :

11, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	„ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	„ 5,00,000

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„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,

MR. D. KING

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances

or

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at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 3 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

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GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E.

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HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

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REWARD of Rs. 100 will be paid to any one who brings to our notice any INFRINGEMENT of our BRAND by any unscrupulous person and secures a conviction in the Police Court.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
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PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 60=1 gallon, Rs. 150 nett. No. 8=3 gallons, Rs. 30-8 nett. No. 1=8 gallons, Rs. 25-8 nett. No. 2=1 gallons Rs. 16-8 nett.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

ALL Ladies and Gentlemen to know that the late PALL MALL HAIR DRESSING SALOON has just been re-opened by S. GOLDMAN, late Hair Dresser of Poona, who is now prepared to undertake all kinds of Ladies' and Gent's hair work. He also has a large stock of Perfumery, Powders, Combes, etc., and guarantees satisfaction. Business from 7-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.—S. GOLDMAN, Hair Dresser, Wigmaker, 71b, Esplanade Road, Fort. Three doors from Messrs. Ditmar & Co.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours : 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,

BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the high

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS STUFF
ORDER
PEARSE & CO'S
COFFEE
GROUND DAILY AT THEIR STEAM FACTORY.

		Each. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
PURE FRESH-GROUND COFFEE	1 lb. tins	1 0	11 0
FRENCH COFFEE, WITH CHICORY	1 „	0 12	8 0
Do. do.	½ „	0 7	4 8

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

"PIVERFELL" (FOR FEVERS) prevents contamination of blood by immediately supplying it with the wanting salts. It stimulates the digestive organs, and does not allow their functions to be impeded; thereby enabling the general system to resume normal temperature. Composed of Antipyretics, Antiseptics, Germicides, Astringents Stimulants, and Cinchona Salts.
PerBot. of 25 pills, Re. 1; for 50 pills Re. 1-12. BOWMAN'S

AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., BOMBAY
THE NON-SECRET REMEDIES MANUFACTURING CO., ENGLAND.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID
WOVEN COTTON BELTING.
(NOT IN PLIES)
An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India
— IS —
PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY
NE OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.
It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING
Power than LEATHER.
"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.
LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 190 .

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 17,75,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 6,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON,	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI
AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	HOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,99,999: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent, Consols	£88	= — 1-8
2½ do, Rentes	£93	= + 1-4
3½ do, Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£84 1-2	= Do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 13-16	= — 7-16
2 months hence	25 1-2	= — 3-8
Spot in New York	55 4-8 (?)	=

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin „	20·47 3-4	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·83	=

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-4	= do
6 „ „ „	3 1-4	= — 1-8
3 „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	= — 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-2	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 3-4	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,00,000, for South America.
Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 2,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 7,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-2d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.
Silver to Bombay..... £ 300,000
Gold „ ..... £ 80,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks D.-J. 9 15-16 = — 1-16. Dull

METALS—
Copper Braziers £68 10s. = — 1s. } unchanged.
Yellow Metal 6 1-4 } unchanged.
Tin Plates 11s. } unchanged.
Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6. } unchanged.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-5-0. = — 2s. 6d.
Basic Steel Bars £4-19-0 = — 1s.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 1 = plus 1-4. Value.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore A.-M. Sellers. 33s. 4 1-2d. Dull.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Seller?. 33s. 6d. = plus 3d. Firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 7-16 plus 3-16.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total sales, 6,000. Spot 8·00 plus 26. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 16,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb. 7·77 plus 21	Feb-Mar. 7·76 plus 21	Mar-April. 7·75 plus 21
April-May 7·73 plus 21	May-June 7·71 plus 20	June-July. 7·68 plus 19
July.-Aug. 7·64 plus 19	Aug.-Sept. 7·46 plus 21	Sept.-Oct. 6·91 plus 23

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	25,000
Do. last year	43,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. do Continent	37,000
Mid-Uplands	14·75 plus 15
Futures, month of March	14·71 plus 21
Do. do. July	14·99 plus 18

In New Orleans—

Spot	14 7-16 plus 1-4
Futures, month of April	15·01 plus 21
Do. do. July	14·45 plus 20
Tone at close	steady.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	159,000
„ exports to Great Britain	44,000
„ to continent	145,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	790,000
„ „ interior ports	420,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 22nd January, 1904:—

Cotton	13,250 bales.
Wheat	10,471 cwts.
Linseed	4,27 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,815 „
Gingellyseed	13,519 „
Poppyseed	311 „
Groundnuts	2,191 „
Castorseed	2,631 „
Rice	38,393 „
Myrabolams	3,733 „
Cottonseed	8,293 „
Mowrasced	265 „
Gram	1,300 „
Joowar	1,99 „
Maize	2,621 „

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1e. 4 11-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 15-32d
French Francs 5 do do	171 1-2
Marks 3 do do	139 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	130
Shanghai 30 do do	181
Japan 30 do do	146 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone Unsettled.
Cash..... Rs. 95·10
1st Settlement 2nd February „ 95·10
Money Market.—Tone quiet but steady.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do 21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan.	7	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	12	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7	0 to 5 8
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready..	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	13	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone fi m.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	31	8
25 per cent. „ ...	30	30	8
50 per cent. „ ...	29	29	8
Black Kutnee „ ...	25	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 29·14
Club No. 1 „	29·4
Hard Red 50 per cent, „	23·4 to 23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone Quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 4,000 bales.
Imports ..... Nil.

Jan.-Feb. 7·74 — 3	Feb.Mar. 7·73 — 3	March-April 7·72 — 3	April-May 7·70 — 3
May-June. 7·68 — 3	June-July 7·65 — 3	July-Aug. 7·61 — 3	
Aug-Sept. 7·43 — 3	Sept-Oct. 6·88 — 3		

COTTON.—The market is firm, but shippers are disinclined to operate for forward delivery and little or no fresh business is reported. Broach is quoted Rs. 2 higher, but there are few sellers at the advance. Exporters are chiefly occupied with settlements and surveys against deliveries for 25th inst. "Suttas" close firm at Rs. 278 for good Broach. In ready Cotton there is little doing, but rates are well maintained.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	211	226	220	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	242	232	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	242	232	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	265	259	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	242 236	do
Jalgaum do.	...	...	245 239	do
Khandwa do.	...	264	258	do
Khamgaum fair staple (M-G)	}	265	259	do
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	273	267	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	271	265	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	273	267	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	302	...	277	25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	300	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	267	257	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G)	263	253	...	„
Muttia (M. G.)	247	237	...	25 March
„	250	240	...	25 January
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	273	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	257	„

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	firm
Futures	steady
East Indian	quiet
The Manchester Market has been	strong
2 3-4 per cent Consols	88
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 1-32
Bar Silver	26 13-1

The sum of about £101,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BEST—FENN—December 23, at Wrabness, Essex, by the Rev Canon Norman, assisted by the Rev A F Fann, brother of the bride, Eric Francis Comyn Best, son of J W Best, Indian Civil Service (retired) and late judge of the Madras High Court, to Nora Sophia, daughter of Rev A C Fenn, rector of Wrabness.
MILFORD—LOWE—December 30, at Hinton St George, Somerset, Hev L S Milford, assistant master at Haileybury College, to Frances Mary, daughter of he late Colon Lowe.
NORMANBY—FOSTER—December 30, at St Peters' Eaton Square, C C Henry, Marquest of Normandy Canon of Windsor, to Gertrude Stansfeld, daughter of the late J I Foster.
SMITH—BURNEY—December 23, at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Wandsworth Common, M B, son of H Smith, of Byculla, Old Maiden, Surry, to Ethel Mary, daughter of C Burney.
THOMAS—LOXLEY—December 31, at All Saints', Langham Place, A F, son of the late G N Thomas, to Doris Grace (Daisy), daughter of W R Loxley, late of Hongkong.
WEBBER—MAGNIAC—December 31, at St Barnaba's, Pimlico, Major R S Webber, Royal Welsh Fusiliers son of Major-Genl Webber, C B, retired Royal Engr, to Sibil Arny Geraldine, daughter of the late C Magniac Esq, M P.

DEATHS.

MARRIOTT—November 19, Toka Toka, Northern Wairoa, New Zealand, M W Marriott, late of the Exchequer and Audit Office, Somerset House, and Lieutenant in the Civil Service Volunteer Rifles, aged 55.
McCLELAND—January 1, at the White House, Sevenoaks Kent, W S McClelland, C E, J P, formerly of Jamnagar, Bombay, aged 70.
McLEOD—December, 29, at Allandale, Norwood, Lieut-Genl W K McLeod Colonel Highland Light Infantry, late 74th Highlanders, aged 70.
MOORE—December 13, in London, the Rev Thomas Moore formerly of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, in his 76th year.
PEREIRA—December 11, at Bangalore, Louisa Bower widow of the late Lieut-Col E Pereira, H E, I C S, Madras.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FLORENCE—January 17, at Lahore, the wife of James Florence, Bank of Bengal, of a son.
MENNIE—January 16, at Quetta, the wife of Major J O Mennie, 12th Baluch L I, of a daughter.
SHORROCK—January 20, at 31-1 Theatre Road, Calcutta, Mrs Guy Sorrock, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAJO—STRACEY—January 20, at Saint Anthony's Church Colombo, Signor G Bajo, late Director, H E the Governor's Band, Madras, to Winifred Mary, youngest daughter of the late T E Stracey, Esq.
GILLAN—DRUMMOND—January 20, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Thomas Scott, M A, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, assisted by the Rev Principal Morrison, D D, and the Rev A B, Wann, B D, General Assembly's Institution the Rev David Hedley Gillan B D, Chaplain, St Andrew's Allahabad, to Helen Drummond, Church of Scotland Mission, Calcutta, second daughter of the late James Drummond, North Berwick, East Lothian.
PARR—HOGG—January 20, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev R U Potts, assisted by the Rev R O Evans, Frederick Parr, Government Telegraph Department, Lahore, to Evelyn Charlotte (Mousie), youngest daughter of Mr Charles Hogg, late of the Revenue Board, Madras.

DEATHS.

EVANS—January 14, at Dcorani, Assam, Mrs C W Evans aged 76.
GLASS—January 17, at La Fiera, Debra Doon, Elizabeth Lucrthee, the dearly loved wife of J W Lister Glass, aged 57 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m, Sun sets, 5h. 43m, High water, 3·10m, 4·10a, Low water, 9·55m, 9·38a.
General Ward Elections in Bombay, 9 a.m. to 6 p. m.
Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Tamarind Lane, 3. p. m.
Bombay Ladies' Branch National Indian Association, Miss Meakin's Lecture on "the Human Skeleton" at Lady Jenkins' Residence, 5-15 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Fanny Stanley's Comic Opera, and Dramatic Company, 9-30 p. m.
Warren's American Circus, Esplanade.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon, a stevedore's labourer, named Dhula Jeeva, aged thirty years, was at work on board the steam-ship Sofala, in unloading large logs of wood, when one of the logs he was holding, suddenly slipped from his hands and caused another log to tilt up and strike him under the chin with great force, killing him on the spot.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s.s. Umkuzi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m. on the 25th and 28th instant respectively.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China Japan and Australia per s.s. Ballarat, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

EUROPEAN CANDIDATES FOR THE CORPORATION.—As it is generally felt that the European community is not sufficiently represented on the Municipal Corporation, Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. Collis, and Mr. James A. D. McBain, Manager of the Sun Life Assurance Company, have, at the instance of friends, decided to stand as candidates at the coming election by the Justices of the Peace.

BURNT WHILE MANUFACTURING FIRE WORKS.—Babaji Daji a Hindu aged twenty-two years residing at Moojawarpakady Road Mazagon, while grinding a quantity of potash chlorate and sulphur for the purpose of manufacturing fire-works, for a wedding, the materials suddenly got ignited and blew up. He was burnt about the face and other parts of the body. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Miss E. B. Meakin, on the Human Skeleton to-day, at 5-15 p.m. at the residence of Lady Jenkins', Poddar Road kindly lent for the occasion. Pardah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring lady-friends. H. E. Lady Lamington has kindly consented to be present and will take this opportunity to meet the members of the Ladies' Branch of the Association.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT SURAT.—A correspondent states that preparations are being made at Surat to accord to H. E. Lord Lamington a fitting reception on his way to Baroda. His Excellency will halt at Surat on the 3rd proximo. At a meeting of the municipal committee it was resolved to spend a sum of Rs. 2,000 on the preparation to be made to honour his Excellency, Lord Lamington is expected to arrive in the city on the morning of the 3rd, and after visiting the Cemetery, the English Factory, the Castle, the Hope Bridge, etc., will retire for breakfast. In the afternoon an address will be presented to his Excellency who will hold a reception the same evening and then leave for Baroda.

KILLED BY A BULLOCK CART.—At the Morgue, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Nanesbai, a Hindu girl, aged fifteen months, Kunkoo, grandmother of the deceased, in her evidence stated that on Friday afternoon she was walking with the deceased in her arms, across the junction of Arthur and Parel Roads, when she was struck and knocked down by one of the bullocks attached to a cart coming from behind. The child dropped out of her arms and fell near the off wheel, which passed over her. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was pronounced to be dead. The witness further stated that she did not hear any warning given by the driver as she was slightly deaf. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—At the morgue yesterday Mr. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquiry regarding the death of Shaik Sulleman Shaik Ahmed, a Mahomedan, who died at the J. J. Hospital on the 29th December, from the effects of the injuries alleged to have been inflicted on him on the 27th idem by one Hassan Dildar. The evidence showed that, on the afternoon of the 27th December, the deceased in company of one Shaik Oooman was going along Ripon Road, towards the Parsi Statue, when the accused Hoosain Dildar came from behind and struck him on the head two blows with a bamboo stick and absconded. The deceased, on receiving the second blow, fell on the footpath and was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he died two days after, from fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of causing grievous hurt against Hassan Dildar.

DEATH OF A CHIEF TRANSLATOR.—The death is announced of Mr. Muncherji Bomonji Gagrat, late Chief Translator and Interpreter of the Bombay High Court, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Muncherji, who had for some time been a teacher in the Elphinstone High School, joined the Translators' Department in the High Court under the late Mr. J. Flynn in the year 1859; and having gained the good opinion of several of the Chief Justices from the time of Sir Michael Westropp, rose gradually to the post of Chief Translator and Interpreter in succession to Mr. Balaji Pandurang and retired on pension about four years ago after a service extending over thirty five years. At the date of his retirement the present Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins complimented him on the ability and integrity with which he had discharged the duties of his high office, and advised his colleagues to follow in his footsteps. Mr. Muncherji's chief characteristic was a quiet and unobtrusive temperament, fair and straightforward conduct, and unvarying courtesy to all who came in contact with him—qualities which gained him universal popularity and respect.

Rs. 5,000 TO 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following is the result of the races sailed on Saturday the 23rd instant.

First Challenge Cup Race. The yachts for this race started at 2-30 p.m. and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy and Sunk Rock leaving them both to star-board, thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port, and back to the Committee Vessel, thence round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard finishing at the Committee Vessel.

Time All'ces.	Yacht.	Owner	Time of arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
8sh	Forella	Mr C T R Scovell	5 21 16	3 22 16
16 52	Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	6 12 41	3 25 29
7 21	Sapphire	Capt Muter, R E and Mr H H H Hopkins	6 6 9	3 38 45
7 33	Isca	Mr E Faulkner	did not finish before dark.	

The Yachts all got away at a very good start, Forella being first over the line closely followed Melody, Sapphire, Isca losing fifty seconds the boat gradually opened out in this order but Sapphire overtook melody on the beat to Sunk Rock; from this point to North Karanja it was a broad reach and the distance between the yachts was gradully extended to the Committee Vessel it was another dead boat, the times on the first round were as follows:—

Forella	Mr C T R Scovell	4 36 14
Sapphire	Capt Muter, R E and Mr R H H Hopkins	4 42 52
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	4 43 25
Isca	Mr E Faulkner	4 58 28

It was another run to South Karanja on which Forella gained 3 minutes from Sapphire, a close fetch home in a a gradually failing breeze resulted in the following finish.

Forella won the first prize and Melody obtained the second prize.

The 'A & B' Class (amalgamated) Handicap Race Started at 3-15 p. m. and sailed a course the starting line being between the Godwit and a mark boat both moored South of middle Ground thence round the Committee Vessel, south Karanja and north Karnja Buoys leaving them all to Port and finishing at the Committee Vessel as usual distance 17-2 miles,

Time All'ces.		Time of arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
17 5	Janetta ... Officers, R E	5 16 6	1 41 3
3 6	Chita ... Mr E Conber	5 3 21	1 45 18
26 2	Sayonara	Major Curtis R A M C and Mr C G Nemlio	5 23 20	1 46 59
17 3	Trixie ... Mr R G Monteath	5 20 28	1 45 59
17 3	Mannikin, Officers, R A	5 22 6	1 50 3
17 3	Pixie ... Mr E R Smetham	5 23 34	1 51 11
19 5	Nanta ... Mr G B Adamson	5 15 3	1 54 55
13 3	Erin ... Mr R H Ireland	5 25 35	1 53 32
35 39	Sairada ... Mr J B Madafya	5 31 7	2 0 28
Scr	Stella ... Lieut-Col H W Boyd, I M S	did not start.	

The Tomtit class and Handicap Race. The yachts in this Class started at 3-30 p. m. the starting line being between the Godwit and a mark boat both moored South of middle Ground, thence round the Committee Vessel leaving it to Post, thence round south Karanja leaving it to starboard and back to the Committee Vessels 9-3 miles,

H'cap All'ces.	Yacht.	Owner.	Time of arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Scr	Meg	Mr C H Byrne	5 8 19	1 35 19*
Scr	Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5 10 2	1 41 2
5	Lapwing	Mr R C Richards	5 11 43	1 36 57
5 4	Clutha	Mr J J Welch	did not start.	

* First prize.

Janetta won first prize, chita second and sayonora third prize.

Meg won first prize. The Handichp prize was not awarde owing to insuffients entrees.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 16th, 17th and 18th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning, when members were present, the distances being 600, 700 and 800 yards. The shooting at 600 yards was very poor all round. The next Competions will be notified by Post Card. The following are the Scores:—

	Score 600 yds.
Sergt Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	19a
Sergt D'Silva, Bombay Vol Rifles	21b
Gunner Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	21c
Sergt Major Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	21d
Lce Corpl Alcock, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	22g
Lce Corpl Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	23f
Gunner Scott, Bombay Vol Rifles	21e
Vol Samuel, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21
Vol Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21
Vol Sharpe, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	20
Sergt-Major Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	20
Cr Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	19
Sergt-Int Brifflit Bombay Vol Rifles	19
Sergt Osborne, Bombay Vol Rifles	18
Lce Corpl Lushington, Bombay Vol Rifles	13
Corpl Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	10

a Handicapped 7 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 4 Points winner of 3rd Spoon.
d Handicapped 7 Points.
e Handicapped 4 Points.
f Handicapped 6 Points.

	Score 700 yds.
Sergt Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	29a
Sergt Instr Brifflit, Bombay Vol Rifles	31b
Sergt Major Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	31c
Sergt Major Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	31c
Vol Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	29d
Sergt D'Silva, Bombay Vol Rifles	30e
Lce Corpl Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	29e
Cr Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	29f
Lce Corpl Lushington, Bombay Vol Rifles	27g
Corpl Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21
Gunner Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	25
Vol Samuels, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	25
Lce Corpl Alcock, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21
Bombr Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	18
Vol Sharpe, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	13
Sergt Osborne, Bombay Vol Rifles	3

a Handicapped 8 Points.
b Handicapped 4 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 7 Points.
d Winner of 1st Spoon.
e Handicapped 6 Points.
f Handicapped 1 Points.
g Winner of 3rd Spoon.

	Score 300 yds.
Sergt Instr Brifflit, Bombay Vol Rifles	32a
Sergt Major Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	31b
Vol Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	29c
Bombr Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	29d
Sergt Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28e
Sergt D'Silva, Bombay Vol Rifles	27f
Gunner Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	26f
Lce Corpl Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	26f
Lce Corpl Alcock, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	26g
Cr Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	26g
Vol Samuels, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	23
Vol Sharpe, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	19
Sergt Osborne, Bombay Vol Rifles	13
Lce Corpl Lushington, Bombay Vol Rifles	11
Sergt Major Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	7

a Handicapped 6 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Handicapped 7 Points.
c Handicapped 2 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
d Handicapped 4 Points winner of 3rd Spoon.
e Handicapped 8 Points.
f Handicapped 6 Points.
g Handicapped 4 Points.
h Retired after Firing 3 shots.

A NEW PARSEE ASSOCIATION.

A NEW Parsee Association with the name of the "Society for the Protection of the Interests of the Zoroastrian Community" has recently been started in Bombay; and a draft code of rules and regulations for the conduct of its affairs, prepared by a provisional committee, was submitted for approval to a meeting of the Society held on Saturday, at the Parsee Benevolent Institution, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart. It was the first general meeting of the Society, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The chairman expressed a hope that the draft rules and regulations, which had been prepared by the provisional committee after much consideration, would, with amendments which might be deemed necessary, be adopted by the meeting. Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, one of the secretaries of

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

"K."—We cannot find space for a defence of Prayaschitta, which, as we stated, we consider filthy, loathsome and degrading.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1904.

COMING EVENTS.

For the delectation of its readers during the holidays a London journal published two columns of prophecy which could not fail to interest those who take pleasure in anticipating events in which they may, perchance, take part. The prophet—the Prophet Baxter we imagine—tells us of twenty coming events. Some of them are likely to be far-reaching, if we may believe him, and some of the most momentous are to occur within a very short space of time. The whole of the two score prophecies are to be fulfilled "between 1906 and the end of this age in Passover week on May 2, 1929, or April 9th, 1931." In these matters it is well not to be too rigid in regard to a few seconds, for cataclysms do not conform quite strictly to fixed principles and it is useless to try and chain up a thunderbolt or confine a waterspout within a flume. We have two full years' notice that a period of excitement is to begin and twenty-five years to sit down and record the fulfilment of prophecy. It is now generally held by leading expositors that the prophetic periods of 2,300, 1335, 1290 and 1260 days, or three and a half times or 42 months mentioned in Daniel and Revelation, have a year-day fulfilment, as so many years in connection with the Papal Despotic Power in Western Europe; but will have also their main literal-day fulfilment as days in connection with a future personal Despot who has been typified and foreshadowed by Nebuchadnezzar, Alexander the Great, Cæsar, the Popes, Mahomet, and the Turkish Sultans and Napoleon the Great, and he will, to a certain extent, re-enact their career within the final ten or twelve years of this age. The Angel's oath in Revelation X. describing the Reformation Epoch, which culminated in the Massacre of St. Bartholemew's Eve in 1572 is understood to signify that from that massacre "there shall be a time or chronos of 360 years, no longer" before the end of this age. Also under the fifth seal in Rev. VI., the martyrs at the time of the same massacre are bidden to wait for a "little season" of 360 years until the day of vengeance, that is from 1672 to 1929 or 1931—which is all as clear as mud to the average man who spends his Sunday mornings playing golf or shooting snipe.

This, however, by the way. The twenty coming events had better be foreshadowed lest they take us by surprise. Twenty-one kingdoms are to become ten, by a process of multiplication, not of division. It does not much matter how, whether by revolutions or wars or diplomatic negociations so long as we are merely spectators and keep out of harm's way. To do so we must take up our stand outside the limits of Cæsar's original Roman or Latin empire. When the transformation is accomplished ten kings will reign. France will be enlarged to the Rhine and will include Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland and whatever of Baden, Wurtemburg and Bavaria is not added to Austria. Britain will be disunited (at least to the extent of giving them parliaments of their own, but still, perhaps, maintaining a suzerainty or protectorate over some of them), from Ireland and India and its colonies, which more formed part of Cæsar's Roman Empire. Spain with Portugal and perhaps part of Morocco, of which the greater part may be added to France, will be another. Then we shall have Italy, with Tripoli—unless it be added to France, and Austria, which is first to lose its provinces north of the Danube, for the sole reason that they are outside Cæsar's Roman Empire, besides most of Hungary, which, because it belonged to the eastern half of Cæsar's Empire will probably be united with the Balkan States, Austria perhaps gaining part of Servia. Next we are to have Greece with Thessaly, Epirus, Macedonia and Albania. The seventh kingdom will be Turkey reduced in size to ancient Thrace-with-Bithynia; eighth, Syria separated from Turkey; ninth Egypt; and tenth, the Balkan States or Slavonic confederation, namely Bulgaria, Roumania and Montenegro and part of Hungary and Servia. All these ten kingdoms are to form a Latin confederacy in opposition to Germany and Russia. Then we are told will be seen the extraordinary phenomenon and apparition of Ten Allied Kings seated at the Table of a European Congress agreeing on a common policy and united in a European concert—such a spectacle as can be seen nowhere at the present day, unless perchance it be within the portals of Madame Tussaud's old-established exhibition in Baker-street.

The prophet admits it is difficult to see how the predestined extension of France to the River Rhine can be effected without a great Franco-German war, although Germany may be compensated by the annexation of Holland and Bohemia, Moravia and Galicia—nothing easier, for what would stand in the way of the fulfilment of prophecy? This alliance will be a revival of the Cæsar's Roman Empire—a cherished idea of Napoleons I. and III. and "may be effected by a Napoleonic monarch of France as one of the Ten Horns before another Napoleon arises as the Little Horn of Daniel VII., 24 and VIII., 9 who, at last will reign over the Ten." It is not a very satisfactory outlook, so far as England is concerned, that a Napoleon is to arise—not later than 1920 and to wax exceeding great and re-enact the career of Alexander the Great and Cæsar and Napoleon the Great and Mohomet. Not a very pleasant prospect for Edward VII. and his successor George V. They would be well advised to dispose of their crowns and state jewels and arrange to sublet their thrones to travelling Americans. The Napoleonic monarch is to become King of Syria as a preliminary measure and then, a few years later, Emperor over the ten allied monarchs of Cæsar's Roman Empire and revive in himself and thus "heal of its deadly wound the Napoleonic Headship which was wounded to death" at Waterloo and Sedan as predicted in Revelation XIII. 3 and XVII. 8. It may not be known to the majority of people in Bombay that there is a prophet much nearer home than the venerable gentleman to whom our contemporary has devoted so much space. From that individual we receive a monthly message, which we are asked to hand over to the Pope of Rome after perusal. His prophecies chiefly concern himself, but we may mention that he expects to found an Empire with Bandora as its capital. But both this prophet, who chooses the night of each full moon to address us, and the prophet who writes for the enlightenment of people at home, foretell the beginning of the millenium, immediately after the seven vials of wrath have been opened upon us. Prophecies never, or very rarely, come true but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have been warned and that some of us, at all events, will not still be cumbering the earth when another quarter of a century has gone by.

COTTON GAMBLING IN EGYPT.

AMERICA is not the only place where cotton is cornered and where gambling in that commodity is carried on under the patronage of the financial world. In Egypt cotton gambling is prosecuted just as vigorously and with as little scruple as in New York and New Orleans. An Alexandria correspondent of a home contemporary has devoted an article to the subject, and he shows clearly that unless the present state of things alters the evil will increase in the same ratio as the cotton business progresses. It appears that the business is carried on under the style of the "Associations des Couriers." A very intricate but at the same time a perfectly devised system has been organised to screen those who are most extensively engaged in the operations, but that they are at work is proved by the manner in which prices are manipulated. Matters seem to be as bad in their way in Egypt as they are in America, and unfortunately speculators have got the scent of profit, and there is no more limit to the possibilities of the gambling fever than is the case in the West. One of the depressing features of the situation in Egypt is the lack of skilled labour. As the correspondent alluded to points out without skilled labour there is always bound to be more or less of a shortage of cotton wherever it is grown, and the result of the efforts of the British Cotton Growing Association will always depend on this factor. The temptation offered for unscrupulous and dishonest manipulation will always exist in Egypt whilst the market is conducted on present lines. Cultivators have not suffered so far, but the effects upon the cotton industry have been patent. It is suggested that preventive measures should be put into operation, and in this connection what seems to be a feasible method of combating present tendencies might at any rate be given a trial. The suggestion made in Egypt is that spinners should combine and buy largely in excess of their requirements first in "futures" and later in "spot," and so take the control of the market away from the speculators. This method certainly seems feasible on paper. The only question is whether mill-owners would be prepared to add speculation to the already risky business in which they are engaged. Another thing which we fear would militate against the plan would be the shortness of ready money in the cotton industry as against that in the exchange ring. The success of a venture of this sort would always be with the longest purse, and whereas it is obvious that speculators can do nothing with cotton except to sell it, those who require it could not buy it unless they were prepared to lay down their money in advance. The cotton industry has evidently more to combat than the Wall Street ring, and we think that those who are promulgating the movement for the growing of cotton "within the Empire" would do well to glance first at some of the purely financial aspects of the case.

MOTOR CARS IN INDIA.

Despite the antipathy which apparently exists in England against the motor car it is freely admitted that the Motor Car "has come to stay," and we think we may assert this with equal certainty as regards India. The floating of the Bombay Motor Car Company is a sign of the time, and there can be no doubt that there is ample scope for a company of this kind, whose aim, as we understand it, is not only to import motor cars, but to arrange to run them whenever possible and practicable as feeders to railway lines. The formation of the Bombay Motor Car Company is practically coincident with the legislation which the Bombay Government are introducing to control and license motor cars, and we may express a hope that this legislation will be more encouraging than that passed by the Government of India professedly to encourage similar industries. We say "professedly" advisedly, for as regards Light Railways, about which there has been so much said in recent years, Government has given no real encouragement. Projects are thwarted at every turn by the rolls of red tape which are unwound in the face of the would-be inventor. Questions of jurisdiction, utilization of existing roads, the gauge to be adopted and the never ending interference of the Consulting Engineer to the Railway Department, have given anything but encouragement to enterprise in this direction. A number of these obstacles are removed by the introduction of motor cars. These vehicles do not interfere with existing roads, and there can be no question of jurisdiction, nor can there be any question of gauge. As regards Bombay in particular we look upon the advent of the motor car with hope and pleasure. Does not its introduction help to solve the difficult problem of the suburbs, and is it not possible that in the next few years we may have motor car services to take us over to Gorebandar, Trombay, and other delightful parts of the Island, which might be most excellent suburbs if adequate means of transport existed? Some months ago the Government of Bombay deputed one of its officers to report on the question of Bombay suburbs. We have not seen or heard of the report in question, but we commend the subject it is concerned with to the attention of the Bombay Motor Car Company.

THE IDEAL MUSICIAN.

AMATEUR as well as professional pianoforte players may gain some instruction from a lecture recently delivered by Dr. Frederick Niecks, Professor of Music, at Edinburgh University. He was addressing the Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians on the subject of the ideal musician and strongly animadverted on the want of culture among professional exponents of music. The complete musician must have muscle, emotion and intellect. Musical students, whether of execution or composition, he urged, neglected the grammar of their art. Dr. Niecks' condemnation is sweeping, for he declares that executants and composers have too narrow a conception of musicianship. Unfortunately for themselves and the world, owing to this narrow conception they not only fail to become good musicians but fail also to become good singers, pianists, violinists and so on. Sir Frederick Bridge once denounced many students of the pianoforte as mere "piano thumpers." He complained that they would not go and hear a symphony played and would not read a book but would thrash the pianoforte because they regarded that as the business of their lives. Dr. Niecks is equally outspoken. He compares music teaching at present to the teaching which produces performing dogs and suggests that too much technical drilling converts large numbers of pianists into idiots. He says nothing of the lunacy caused by "piano thumpers" among the rest of the population. He urged the importance of general culture to the musician both as a help in his art and an aid to worldly advancement. The teacher should be a musician and a psychologist. Teachers as well as students will agree with the latter statement, for it is at present the case that musical instructors have but one method for all pupils, whereas they ought to have a different method for each student.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Egypt, were:—Sir John Eliot and Lady Eliot, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, and Major-General Black and Mrs. Black.

THE Financial Statement for 1904-05 will be presented on March 23rd, and discussed in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on March 30th.

LORD AMPTHILL, while acting as Viceroy, will have the whole of his present personal Staff with him at Simla, with the exception of the Private Secretary.

INFORMATION has been received from his Britannic Majesty's Embassy, Paris, to the effect that the French Minister of Finance has decided to withdraw the proposal to raise the minimum tariff rate on coffee from 136 francs per hundred kilogrammes.

A SOCIALIST editor named Zietsch has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for "lese-majesty" for remarking that the German Emperor received 2,000*l.* daily for periodically appending his signature to some documents.

ON the return of Mr. Cox from leave in April, Mr. Barrow, Officiating Comptroller-General, will revert to his substantive post of Accountant-General, Bombay. Mr. Branson will then return to Calcutta as Accountant-General, Mr. Michael proceeding Home on leave.

MR. BRERETON, Secretary in the Public Works Department, is a passenger by this week's mail steamer. The duration of his deputation, in connection with the consideration of the Report of the Railway Commissioner is uncertain, but he may possibly not return to India, as the tenure of his substantive appointment expires in August.

THE severe winter in the Hindu Kush region will serve to test the new line of telegraph that has been laid from Gilgit to Chitral, as the snowfall on the Shandur Pass and elsewhere is certain to be heavy. The experience gained on the line to Gilgit over the Kashmir passes shows that the spring is the most dangerous time for the wire, as avalanches then are common. If the Gilgit-Chitral wire stands the test of the melting snows in April and May this year, it will be a standing proof of the good work done by the staff which aligned and erected it.

THE Viceroy's Legislative Council is marking time just now as all the controversial legislation on the programme is now in the Select Committee stage. The Official Secrets Act and the Universities Bill are the two measures which will eventually provide food for discussion. It is impossible to say what changes will be made in the former, though it is reasonable to suppose, says the "Pioneer," that the Government will not object to considerable modifications in the sections that have excited so much public disapproval. Unless this is done there will certainly be a prolonged debate in Council when the Bill comes up for final disposal. In the matter of the Universities Bill, we may expect a Report from the Select Committee with strong minutes of dissent on the part of several Members, for the "policy" of the Government has already been roundly condemned both by Mr. Gokhale and the Nawab Saiyid Muhammad. As the Viceroy intends proceeding on tour to Eastern Bengal during the latter half of February, it would seem that the discussion in the Legislative Council cannot come until March. That month, therefore, will witness long sittings each week; and as the Budget debate tends to increase in length each year the public are likely to have a surfeit of "manuscript eloquence" before the end of the Session is reached. Finally we may expect that the Viceroy on the last day of all will pass in review the results of his five and a quarter years of administration.

DR. J. R. KRAUSE, the "Daily News" is informed, has offered 100,000 young Russian Jews for the Rand mines with £2 monthly wages, three to five years' contract, and delivered at some South African port at a cost of £15. The young men offered are young, healthy, and trained for navvy work. Their present condition is so wretched that they will be perfectly content to work for the wages mentioned provided they are decently trained and fed.

COMMISSIONER KERR was, as is well known, a Scotsman, and if he did not spare the feelings of other people he could enjoy a repartee even at his own expense. On one occasion an advocate with a beard and moustache (which he then hated) appeared before him. "How can I hear you, sir, if you cover up your muzzle like a terrier dog!" he asked. "Well, I'd rather be an English terrier than a Scotch cur," was the reply. The Commissioner chuckled, and merely remarked, "Get on."

VISITORS to the "Victory" at Portsmouth who have gazed upon a spot in the cockpit and believed it to be the place where Nelson breathed his last were quite mistaken, according to discoveries just made during the overhauling of the ship. The authentic place where the hero died was close against one of the huge ribs of the ship, a little further forward. This place is now to be railed round, and it will be lighted with electric light, for which a store battery is to be placed on board. The old ship is undergoing a thoroughly refit, which will not be completed for several weeks.

RUSSIAN PERSONALITIES IN THE FAR EAST.

[BY ANGUS HAMILTON.]

THE personalities of Russian statesmen are very prominent just now. M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, is all powerful at St. Petersburg; Admiral Alexeieff, the Viceroy of Greater Russia in the Far East, rules at Port Arthur; while Baron de Rosen, the Russian Ambassador to Japan, M. de Pavloff, the Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to Korea, and M. de Lessar at Peking compose a remarkable trio. Each of these men is, in his way, peculiarly fitted to exploit Russian ambitions; indirectly, too, M. de Plepve is the instrument of their activity. M. de Plehve has been described as the evil genius of the Tsar. He is undoubtedly an unscrupulous politician who, in lacking the higher qualities of statesmanship, atones for this deficiency by committing in a most uncompromising fashion the destinies of Russia to an Imperial policy.

M. DE PLEHVE.

At this moment M. de Plehve, who is the real power behind the throne, while contriving to become the master of the situation, has occasioned the retirement of M. de Witte from the Ministry of Finances and has also brought about that of the Governors of Kieff and Odessa. M. de Witte was a singularly clear-sighted Minister, and his grasp of the financial needs of Russia reflected with considerable advantage upon the policy which he attempted to carry out. Unfortunately, with the disappearance of M. de Witte from important office Count Lamsdorff lost a valuable ally, whose services are in no sense compensated for by the furious energy which his successor, M. de Plehve, displays. Indeed, writes Mr. Angus Hamilton in the "Pall Mall Gazette," the influence of Count Lamsdorff—if not his very position as Foreign Minister—is very much endangered, and he, together with General Kuropatkin, the Minister of War, may be compelled to abandon office at the dictates of M. de Plehve. M. de Plehve is reputed to be undermining the foundations of the Russian Empire by driving all sections of the population to desperation. The condition of Russia could not be worse: the peasantry is quite impoverished, urban workers are wildly discontented and revolutionary to the core. The intellectual youth of the nation is ripe for action against the Government, and the bureaucracy is divided against itself. It is little wonder that a man with the relentless determination and restless ambition of M. de Plehve should have become a powerful factor in the destiny of the Russian Empire.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF.

The influence of M. de Plehve extends to the uttermost corners of the Tsar's dominions. The massacre at Kishineff has been traced to his direct connivance, and in the Far East the Viceroy, Admiral Alexeieff, is represented as being the mere tool of the Minister of the Interior. This is, perhaps, true only in respect of the existing situation in the Far East. Admiral Alexeieff has been wedded to the policy of an expansion of Russia across Asia since the days when Count Muraviefi, with the co-operation of M. de Witte, pushed ahead the scheme of a railway from St. Petersburg to the Pacific. Individuals, as much as nations, have been fascinated with the magnificence of this under taking, and, as the reins of government became gradually concentrated in his hands Admiral Alexeieff succumbed to the insidious influence of the project. It is, of course, a marvellous enterprise, and when, after the Boxer rising, Admiral Alexeieff found that the early fruits of this great work were dissipated in the long series of disorders which brought about the complete destruction of the lines, he was one of the earliest to become convinced of the necessity of repairing the wreckage and forcing at the same time the influence of Russia throughout Manchuria in the face of every obstacle. From that moment the idea of the expansion of Russia has never left him, and now, in the upheaval of the present crisis, M. de Plehve has secured a willing exponent of the very policy which he is so eager to see enforced. Apart from these troubles, however Admiral Alexeieff is a man of many parts. Indeed, it is only quite lately that he has figured as a statesman. Accustomed more to the custody of naval stations and to the command of sea-going squadrons, he is quite at home on the deck of a battleship. For years he was the officer in charge of the Vladivostock, from which post he was given the command of the Russian Pacific Squadron whence he passed to the appointment of Governor-General of Manchuria. He is now the Viceroy of Russian dominions in the Far East, in residence temporarily at Port Arthur. In stature Admiral Alexeieff is of medium height with fair hair and beard rotund in form, pleasant visaged, and possessed of a quiet manner. He speaks French, English, and German; he is courteous and hospitable; a kindly man, sympathetic and obliging. The powers of office, no less than the graces of intellect, sit lightly upon him in his unofficial hours; while at all times he appears a capable administrator, a bold, a fearless and a gallant officer.

M. DE PAVLOFF.

The name of M. de Pavloff, the Russian Minister to Korea, should be well remembered in this country. At the time that Sir Claude MacDonald was the British Minister in Pekin, M. de Pavloff was the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia to China. Throughout the long battle of concessions, which distinguished the efforts of the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Honkong and Shanghai Bank, to secure commercial supremacy, this very able Russian signalized by a series of diplomatic triumphs his complete superiority, over Sir Claude MacDonald. The history, of these events affords melancholy reading to the English, and when M. de Pavloff was transferred to Korea the emphatic relief which public opinion manifested at the time forms perhaps the most subtle compliment that the people of one country have ever paid to the diplomacy of another. M. de Pavloff remained some time in Korea before he began to make himself felt, but these months of inactivity were consumed in a close study of the local conditions of the kingdom, and in long and constant consultations with his colleagues in Pekin and Tokio. Meanwhile M. de Giers succeeded M. de Pavloff in Pekin, and M. de Iswolsky, at Tokio, had not yet been transferred to Copenhagen. In Korea M. de Pavloff was in his element, while the policy of transferring to the comparative stagnation of a post like Seoul a man of the commanding ability of M. de Pavloff does not find readier justification than the paramount influence which Russia has now obtained in the Hermit Kingdom. Men of brains, with the ability to express their cleverness, find in the Russian diplomatic service a safe channel for their advancement. M. de Pavloff is sure of a brilliant future. It is unlikely that he will be removed from the domain of Asiatic politics since the system upon which Russian diplomacy is built does not foster a very frequent exchange of post. Asiatic politics hold out for him, however, the promise of admirable opportunities, and, so long as his health is spared, M. de Pavloff may be calculated to serve his country at the expense of its rivals with consistent and praiseworthy success. M. de Pavloff, however, is not by any means a robust man. Physically delicate, he is intellectually a giant. He is tall and spare, the expression of his face being partially concealed in a bushy black beard.

BARON DE ROSEN.

Shortly after M. de Lessar replaced M. de Giers in Pekin, the Russian Government decided to recall M. de Iswolsky from Tokio, appointing in his place Baron de Rosen, at that time Minister at Munich. In March, 1903, the change was effected, the new Minister at once entering upon his duties. Baron de Rosen was accompanied to his new post by his wife and daughter, the latter a child of twelve. With these changes in Pekin and Tokio Russian policy in the Far East assumed a new character, and it became apparent that in Pekin, Tokio, and Seoul respectively the Russian representatives were uniting in a common cause—the consolidation of Russian influence in Manchuria.

(Concluded on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

Russian Strength in Manchuria.

JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

TROUBLE IN KOREA.

THE RUSSIAN WAR RESERVE.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Explaining the situation, the "Times'" Peking correspondent says that the entire Russian force in Manchuria is 150,000 troops and 266 guns.

The line of communications traverses 1,553 miles of unfriendly country and the fleet is wedged together at Port Arthur with only one repairing dock.

Though there has been no actual offer of mediation, Japan has informed the Governments in London, Washington and Berlin that mediation would not be acceptable. Baron Hayashi, referring to the rumours that Japan would modify her demands declared that Japan from the first had asked an irreducible minimum.

Reuter (Peking) says that China in pursuance of her policy of neutrality is arranging for the despatch of disciplined reinforcements outside the Great Wall to preserve order.

The Russian cruisers Dimitridonskoi and Aurora and six destroyers have sailed from Suez.

The battle-ship Oslyabia and the transport Saratoff will be docked at Suez.

One destroyer has been disabled.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The American Minister at Seoul has cabled to Washington that there are considerable disturbances throughout Korea and that the Japanese have been attacked in many places.

Major-General Ijechi has arrived at Seoul and been appointed Japanese military attache. It is believed there that the appointment has been made in view of his directing any Japanese military measures to restore order.

The newspapers at Niuchwang state that six thousand Russian troops entered the city on Tuesday.

At the meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, the Chairman stated that during the past year the Bank of Russia began increasing its war reserve which amounted to 78 millions in 1901 and subsequently increased to 83 millions, while in the middle of September it was 92 millions.

Reuter wires from Seoul that the Korean Government has declared its neutrality in the event of war.

The English Minister approves the step.

Reuter wiring from Tokio says it is believed the declaration of neutrality is the result of a Russian suggestion which was conveyed by a Korean courtier after a visit to St. Petersburg and subsequent interview with Admiral Alexeieff.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

The Rand War Contribution.

INSTALMENT POSTPONED.

The issue of the first instalment of ten millions of the thirty million Transvaal war contribution loan which the Rand magnates undertook to meet, has been postponed indefinitely owing to the conditions of the money market and the situation in the Rand.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

New Governor Appointed.

Sir John Anderson has been appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements.

[Sir John Anderson, who has been appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements, entered the Colonial Office in 1879. He was attached to the Staff of the Behring Sea Arbitration in London and Paris ten years ago, and was Secretary to the Conference of Colonial Premiers with Mr. Chamberlain in 1897, while he accompanied the Prince of Wales on his Colonial tour. He was Editor of the "Colonial Office List" from 1885 to 1897, and became principal clerk of the Colonial Office in the latter year.

BRITISH NATIONAL PHYSIQUE.

Evidences of Deterioration.

The Inspector-General of Recruiting commenting upon the national physique says that the number of men medically rejected continues to be very large and should be the subject of anxious consideration.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Protracted Meeting.

A protracted Cabinet Council was held in London to-day.

Rs. 5,000 TO 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 23.

The Viceroy received an official visit from the Prime Minister of Nepal to-day and returns it on Monday.

The Maharaja Chandra Shamsher Jung, Prime Minister of Nepal, will stay in Calcutta a fortnight. He is accompanied by the Maharani and suite. Colonel Ravenshaw, British Resident in Nepal, is also with him. Chandra Shamsher was a notable figure at the Delhi Durbar, as representing the Maharaja of Nepal, and his efforts have always been directed to the maintenance of the most cordial relations between the Government of India and the Khatmandu Durbar. His keen interest in Tibetan affair was proved by the vigorous letter of remonstrance which he addressed some months ago to the Dalai Lama.

THE TIBET MISSION.

CHUMBI, JANUARY 23.

The following are the particulars of the interview Colonel Younghusband has had with some of the envoys from Lhasa.

The Lhasa General offered favourable terms if the British force retired to Yalung. Colonel Younghusband replied it was too late for any such course. The General then threatened trouble if the advance was continued. Colonel Younghusband replied that though he was hopeful of a peaceful settlement he was also fully prepared to meet opposition and he advised the General to inform the Lhasa Government accordingly. The General is evidently the moderate one of the envoys but is overweighed by the Lamas who are obstructive regarding a peaceful settlement.

The interview was friendly.

THE DEATH OF MR. McINNES.

The death is announced in England of Mr. McInnes, of the firm of Messrs. Thomas and Co., one of the oldest and best known merchants of Calcutta, who went home in bad health last August.

THE EPISCOPAL SYNOD.

CONCLUDING CELEBRATION.

There was a large gathering at the Cathedral here to-night, the occasion being the conclusion of the celebration in connection with the Episcopal Synod which has been sitting during the past week. The Metropolitan preached in the presence of eight other bishops. The proceeds of the offertory were devoted to the Chota Nagpur Diocese as an earnest of the sympathy felt with Bishop Whitley in the attack recently made upon him.

HINJOURI FIELD FIRING.

A TRAGIC ACCIDENT.

TWO MEN KILLED.

POONA, JANUARY 24.

A sad accident occurred during the field-firing at Hinjouri, yesterday, to three men of the 29th Field Battery. The batteries had been engaged in firing at one range and then retired to another position from which to continue. While one of the guns of the 29th was thus in action the shrapnel shell exploded in the breech, killing instantly Corporal Jeffs, who had just laid his gun and Gunner Atkins who stood ready to fire it. Bombardier Martin, who stood by the side of the gun, was wounded in the face and shoulder and had to be sent to the hospital where he is at present under treatment. The cause of the accident is unknown as only these three men were near the gun at the time and the dust caused by the explosion prevented any one from seeing what took place. The batteries have practically finished their field-firing and are to return to Kirkee in a day or two. A court-of-inquiry was held at the camp this morning. The men killed were buried with full military honours this evening.

THE LODGE ST. ANDREWS.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

Over fifty members of the Craft working on the Scotch Constitution assembled at the Masonic Hall on Saturday, for the installation of Worshipful Brother J. T. Lewis as Master of St. Andrews Lodge. The ceremony was performed by Khan Bahadur Khambatta, G. W. P. M., on behalf of the members. The new Master presented the handsome Past Master's Jewel to Brother Framroz Chinoy, which had been subscribed for in return for his great services to Lodge St. Andrews in the East.

CATTLE-DEALERS' TRIKE.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

The strike of dhangars was amicably settled yesterday. Representatives met Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, and other officials at the Reay Market, and made known their grievances. It was agreed that in future the native salutri, who had to examine sheep, should henceforth only examine those that have already been sold to butchers. The dhangars then agreed to resume their work, and this morning brought 1,300 sheep and goat for sale.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captains Dent, 1st Leicesters, and F. McLennan, Army Medical Corps, have been selected for duty in Somaliland.

Colonel C. Rawson, R.E., is permitted to retire.

Lieutenant Rollo, 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, is posted to the Indian Army, Madras Command.

Colonel E. Blunt, R.E., officiates as Chief Engineer.

Major E. L. Dunsterville is appointed Commanding Royal Engineer, Mhow District, in exchange of the appointments as ordered between Lieutenants Hill of the Calcutta Company and Lieutenant Dawes, Aden Section Submarine Mining.

Captains Anthony and Newson, Army Veterinaries, revert to the home establishment.

Captain Jones, 72nd Field Battery, joins the Egyptian Army.

The retirement, with effect from next Monday, is notified of Mr. B. G. Wallis, Superintending Engineer, Punjab.

Mr. N. G. Priestley, from leave, is appointed Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The Southern Waziristan Militia will take over Wana the post from the regular troops this month.

It is notified for information that the R.I.M.S. "Clive" has been taken up for conveyance of the 5th Dragoon Guards to Durban, leaving Bombay on 25th February and returning to India with drafts from the Cape. The approximate strength of the 5th Dragoon Guards is as under:—Officers 27, W. O. and S. Sergeants 14, N. C. O.'s and men 577, women 24, and children 39.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The following changes in the establishment of the Bank of Bengal have been ordered:—Mr. Sitwell to act as Agent, Allahabad Branch; Mr. Gibbs to act as Agent, Serajgunge Branch; and Mr. Berridge to act as Agent of the Calcutta and Burma Bazar Branch.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

Mr. Montague Hill, of the Upper Burma Forest Service, succeeds Mr. Mercer as Assistant Inspector General of Forests, at head-quarters, the latter proceeding to Nainital as Conservator. Mr. Hill joins his new appointment at the end of next month.

WINTER RAINS IN INDIA.

Winter rains continue unusually heavy in Upper India and official report to-day published states that unsettled weather is again advancing from Persia promising another spell of rain and snow in North-Western India.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Arrangements are being made for the celebration of the King's Birthday throughout India on the 27th June next.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

JANUARY 24th was signalised by as fast and cheery a gallop as is likely to mark the Bombay season of 1903-1904.

Forty flying minutes from Sahar Hill to the Powai range over some of the prettiest ground of the Hunt.

There are times when one should write and there are times when the pen seems loaded with lead, as there are times with most of us, when the tongue must fling, and other times (and those possibly the most inconvenient) when the tongue is clogged and intellect is stubbornly dull. The hour for telling a gallop is, perhaps, while the spirit is still aflame, before a night's unconsciousness has drifted the brain elsewhere, and much more, before other pursuits have occupied the mind or the platitude of daily life has achieved a reaction almost approaching sadness. To-morrow we shall no longer live in the ride, no longer breathe excitement, no longer be moving cheek by jowl with comrades as jovially earnest—as madly intent—as (may I say?) you and I reader. I would put you in the middle of the scurry forthwith, and send you cramming and spurring in pursuit of those lithesome hounds at once, but that every tale must have its beginning, its characters however few, its events however tamed by fact, and its sequel however ordinary.

Sahar Hill, the most popular of all our fixtures, was the appointed tryst and there assembled a field of enormous dimensions numbering well over sixty and including no less than nine members of the Habit Brigade,

A little covert on the Marole side of Sahar Hill was the first draw, and furnished us with as straight-necked and gallant a jack as it has ever been our good luck to find.

Breaking at the far end of the covert our jack led us straight along the valley towards Chakla, then right handed almost to the edge of the backwater, and may Paddy Mooney's ghost run away with the man on the grey who here headed him.

Thus foiled in his attempt to cross the stream our quarry swung left-handed and crossed the Andheri Road to the left of the old stone bridge and led us at racing pace down the Marole valley straight for "Jack Symons' Hill."

How they race! and methinks my stud of useful hunters must go to the hammer to make room for the fleetest of thoroughbreds if I wish to see a run with our pack of '03-04.

By seeing a run I mean in the full and recognised sense of the term, not as those who held a place through only a part, nor those who followed the line riding to men rather than to hounds, nor as those who nicked in by means of a lucky jungle pathway or a fortunate circumvention of an uninviting hill, but to see it turning and working with the pack throughout—have we not learned in the past, perchance from painful experience of runs unseen, many a valuable lesson? In Salsette not one whit less than in those glorious grasslands of that happy little home of foxhunting far across the sea, the most successful plan of operation is to ignore entirely the country passed over and to ride as a total stranger, putting faith only in hounds and your own judgment—not knowledge, reader—of what you have to encounter.

To follow this course habitually, never shirking rocky height or dense jungle of murderous repute is, of necessity, to risk much valuable horseflesh, yet does the end not justify the means?

For is not the immeasurable joy of having "lived with hounds throughout" from the find to the kill what we all strive for and aspire to—yet so few attain.

Now we come to the foot of the Hill and clambering up its rugged side we catch a glimpse of hounds streaming along the valley beyond, so urging our steeds down the slippery grass-clad slope with many a "Holdup, Horse" we reach the bottom and quickly come up with the pack, and here it was evident that another jack was afoot but the pack—with the exception of a couple or so—steadily stuck to the original line and carried it up to summit of one of the jungle-clad hills overlooking Vehar Lake, twice round they go and then away right-handed straight for the next big hill in the range and here, as there were numerous jacks afoot our Master very wisely called off hounds.

Forty minutes, brilliant both for pace and country, and delightful to those who can find joy in watching hounds that have nose enough to bring out their speed, and with whom to push a good horse along in good company is a true happiness.

JACKAL.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

SINCE the opening night Harmston's Circus has drawn big houses and there was an especially large attendance on Saturday night. The programme is certainly one of the best that the proprietary have ever presented in Bombay. All the turns are remarkably good but among the most sensational are the wire-running and jumping by Wyndham and Kitty, the flying trapeze performance by the Zoes, the breakaway ladder by Cooma and Itiche and the Hurricane Hurdle Act by Mddle. Marguerite, not to speak of Gus Burns' performance with the tiger "Duke." The wire act by Wyndham and Kitty is pretty and novel as well as sensational. In this turn Wyndham jumps over fences on the wire and concludes with a jump over a laid dining table which is also equipped with four lighted lamps. The Zoes act on the trapeze is a thrilling performance and is undoubtedly one of the cleverest and most daring turns of its kind. Besides the special items mentioned there is a very clever performance on the trapeze by Jennie, Willie and Nellie Harmston-Love and acts of equitation by Miss Harmston-Love, Miss Iona Ginnett and Mr. J. Welby Cook. The Champion Jockey act by the latter is in itself a wonderful exhibition. Each item on Saturday night was loudly applauded and judging by the hearty merriment of the young folks in the audience not the least successful performers were the very amusing Funny Men of the show. Harmston's Circus is so well-known and so old a favourite in Bombay that its reputation is enough to ensure large homes during its stay in the city but in claiming that the show is now better than ever the management are merely stating a fact freely acknowledged by the number of highly pleased people who have visited the Circus since it opened a few days ago.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

ANOTHER GOOD DAY'S SPORT.

ANOTHER pleasant afternoon was spent on the Mahaluxmi Race-Course on Saturday when the sixth extra meeting was run off. H. E. Lord Lamington and Lady Lamington were again present. The first race produced a close run home between Fakir and Sweetlips, the first-named horse eventually pulling off the race by about half a length and at once putting backers on a good humour. The Small Consolation Plate was won fairly easily by Supporter. A good deal of money went on Grey Pearl who was nowhere, but Supporter was also fairly well backed. However in the next race a rank outsider, about which fifties could be obtained, passed the post first, Zurrif, with Brown up, cleverly beating Gold who was again deemed a sure thing. Planet added another to his long list of victories in the past and this was another triumph for the amateurs, and Tigris was a good thing in the Bedouin Plate besting all opposition with ease. The last two races were won by hot favourites so that on the day backers came out well ahead of the game. The following were the details:—

The Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A A Amar's b a h Fakir II (8st 7lbs).....Heeroo 1
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sweetlips, (8st)...Omerkhan 2
Mr Kelso's b a h Bikanir, 7st 6lbs.....Etul 3
Mr A R Sulleman's b a h Salvation,(7st 6lbs).Jakoo 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Fakir II; 4 to 1 against Bikanir; 10 to 1 Sweetlips; and 20 to 1 Salvation.

Sweetlips held a slight lead to the four furlongs, where Fakir came through, and resisting a strong challenge, won by three-quarters of a length; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 24 3-5 sec.

The Small Consolation Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A M Amar's b a h Supporter, 7st 12lbs ...Heeroo 1
Mr Abdullah Mahomed Syed's g a h Bahar, 7st 9lbs Etul 2
Mr Cowasji Dunjishaw's g a h Random, (8st 4lbs). Nama 3
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ibrahim's g a h Grey Pearl, (8st 10lbs).....Omerkhan 0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Gibraltar, (8st 7lbs).....C B Mahomed 0
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Sincerity (3st 4lbs) Brown 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Grey Pearl; 2 to 1 Supporter; 6 to 1 Gibraltar; 10 to 1 Sincerity; and 15 to 1 Bahar.

Bahar led followed by Supporter with Precious four lengths off. Inside the distance Supporter drew away and won comfortably by a length; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min, 2sec.

The Little Novice Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. Distance—1-2 mile

Mr Rashed Shamlan's g a h Zurrif, (8st. 2lbs.), Brown 1
Messrs A A Amer and A M Saif's ch a h Gold, (8st. 3lbs.), Heeroo 2
Mr Mahomed Hoosain's bl a h Black Prince, (8st. 5lbs.), C B Mahomed 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Sirocco, (8st. 8lbs.), Williams 0
Captain Meynell's b a h Martinet, (8st. 8lbs.), Stonhill 0
Mr Jassim Nasrallia's bl a h Sabig (8st. 3lbs.), Nama 0
Mr Reuben's g a h Grey Ghost II, (8st. 2lbs.), Omerkhan 0
Mr Faraj Bin Saud's b a h Mophahili, (8st. 2lbs.), Yalloo 0
Mr A A Amer's ch a h Caravan, (7st. 13lbs.), Native 0
Mr Johne's b a h Kingsley, (7st. 10lbs.), Syed ... 0
Messrs. Esuf Dakeel and Ablool Dakeel's g a h Mauser, (7st. 7lbs.), Etul 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Gold; 5 to 2 Grey Ghost; 5 to 1 Sirroco; 10 to 1 Black Prince; 20 to 1 Zurrif and the others.

Grey Ghost held a slight lead. At the bend Zurrif assumed command, and after a good race obtained the verdict by three-quarters of a length; a neck between second and third. Time—55 3-4 sec.

The Epsom Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or ever since 31st March, 1901. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Noble's b aus g Plane, (8st. 6lbs.), Oomerkhan 1
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture, (7st. 11lbs.), Heeroo 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo, (8st. 13lbs.), Williams 3
Mr D L Khimjee's b aus g Spark, (9st. 7lbs.) C B Mahomed 0
Mr Saunders' br aus m Blue Blood, (9st. 4lbs.), Robertson 0
Mr T S Roberts' br aus g Dumbell, (8st 7lbs.) Stonhill 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Planet and Overture; 4 to 1 Gnullo; 5 to 1 Spark; 6 to 1 Blue Blood; and 10 to 1 Dumbell.

Planet led and was never headed. Overture came with a big rush at the finish beating Gnullo for second place by a short head. Time—1min, 40sec.

The Baloun Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—3 furlongs.

Messrs Mustapha Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris, (8st. 7lbs.), Hiroo 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Fare Well (8st. 7lbs.), Williams 2
Mr F M Garda's b a h Koursahib, (8st. 5lbs.) C B Mahomed 3
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon, (9st. 2lbs.), Robertson 0
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shaiboob, (8st. 12lbs.) Omerkhan 0
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute, (8st. 8lbs.) Native 0
Captain Bayford's b a h Hail Fellow, (8st. 3lbs.), Nama 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark, (8st.) Jakoo 0
Mr George's g a h Alexis, (7st. 13lbs.), Native ... 0
Colonel Eccles' g a h Rockee, 7st. 8lbs. Native... 0
Messrs A Moshen and M Shamlan's g a h Clever Boy, (7st. 11lb.), Etul 0

Betting: 5 to 2 Tigris; 3 to 1 Napoleon; 5 to 1 Farewell; 10 to 1 Skylark; 20 to 1 Kour Saheb and the others.

Farewell came through on the inside at the bend and at the distance held the lead by half a length. Tigris, however, eventually won by two lengths; same distance between second and third. Time—1 min 23 1-5 sec.

The New Arab Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A M Amer's g a h Precious, (8st. 4lbs.) Omerkhan 1
Mr Jaroola Bin Talib's g a h Kismit (7st 13lbs), Heeroo 2
Mr Syed Rashid's ch a h Saheb, (8st. 4lbs.), C B Mahomed 3
Mr Anwri Osman's ch a h Nassib, (7st 13lbs.), Robertson 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Adviser, (7st. 13lbs.), Jakoo 0
Mr A W P's b a h Mudmie, 7st. 13lbs. William 0
Messrs A L Amani and A R Amani's g a h Royal Blood, (7st. 9lbs.), Syed... 0
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h False Start,(7st. 4lbs). Brown 0

Betting: Evens Precious; 3 to 1 Mudmie; 6 to 1 Kismit; 10 and 12 to 1 the others.

Kismit made the pace and there was no change until in front of the stand where Omerkhan brought Precious along and won by a head; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min 9 3-5 sec.

The Closed Welter Plate.—Winner, Rs 200; second Rs 100; third, Rs 50. A Welter Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under closed as per Special General Conditions. Distance—5 furlongs.

Captain Sullivan's ch aus g Curfew Bell, (10st. 10lbs) Capt Casson 1
Captain Meynell's ch aus m Marseilles, (9st 6lbs), Capt Grove 2
Captain Benn's ch aus m Estelle (9st. 10lbs), Native 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Curfew Bell; 6 to 4 against Marseilles; and 8 to 1 Estelle.

Marseilles took up the running to be over-hauled at the bend by Curfew Bell, who won in a canter; twenty lengths between second and third. Time—1 min 11 1-5sec.

WHEN the Viceroy leaves India to the summer there will be a temporary break up of his Excellency's Personal Staff. Colonel the Hon. E. Baring will take leave to England. Majors Baker-Carr and Adam will rejoin their regiments at Home, while Captains Wigram and Jones-Mortimer will also have to revert to regimental duty, Lieutenant Keighley will probably have taken over the Adjutancy of the Viceregal Bodyguard before then, in succession to Captain Holden, appointed Commandant. The Staff will have to be re-formed on Lord Curzon's return in October.

A POLICY FOR INDIA.

SIR Elwin Collen writes to the "Times":—

Sir,—In your issue of December 16, there appeared a report of a paper read by General Chapman before the Central Asian Society, entitled "Proposals for a Commercial Policy for our Oriental Empire." The proposals, and the discussion which they elicited, covered a wide field of survey. I will confine myself to a few main points which seem to merit the attention of those who are interested in the problems of our Eastern power.

The leading ideas in the very instructive outline presented by General Chapman were the development of commerce between India and the countries which adjoin it the extension of the Indian railway system to those countries the adoption of "a forward commercial policy throwing back the advance of Russian commerce" the recognition and assertion of sea power between Aden and Hong-Kong, and the substitution of a commercial for a military police in India, to be based on sea-power.

No one will be found to controvert the opinion that a "definite and consistent policy" is the thing to be desired; but is it certain that this does not exist at the present time? The "development of commerce" is an excellent phrase and every one taking the slightest interest in India would desire to see her commerce developed. As a matter of fact, so far as the Government of India are concerned, the development of the commercial connexion of India with the neighbouring countries has always been an object of solicitude since the establishment of British commercial interests in the East and the expedition to Tibet, which is at this moment carrying out its difficult task, is only the result of a series of efforts to increase the trade with that country. In Persia, a large portion of the trade is with India, and we can hardly be accused of not looking after commercial interests in the accomplishment of a great work in the Persian Gulf. As to Persian itself. India has not had supreme authority, and Imperial policy has decided what shall be done or left undone in that direction, while it is, I fear hopeless to expect that "negotiations with Russia" will enable us to recover lost ground, even if our policy is "avowedly in the interests of the Persian people," seeing that it is also the aim of the policy advocated by General Chapman "to throw back the advance of Russian commerce." Why should Russia be more self-sacrificing than we are? The true policy is surely to push our commerce by all legitimate means and to take care that, when the term of years which now binds Persia to Russia financially has expired, other arrangements are made, so that the railway and commercial development of Persia may be assisted and not retarded.

If we turn now to Afghanistan, I think it will be admitted that we are met by stupendous difficulties. The Government of India have always been anxious for the development of trade with Afghanistan. No restriction is placed upon the entry of Afghans or their goods into India, and the construction of railways and roads on the frontier within our limits has done much to help towards facility of commercial intercourse. To put it mildly, this consistent policy has not been reciprocated and only not is the entry into Afghanistan practically barred to British Indian subject, but traders are confronted by a grinding fiscal policy and the strongest opposition to any change which might have the effect of developing commercial intercourse. All we can do is to hope for more enlightenment, and never lose an opportunity for overcoming the obstacles which are, at the present time, insurmountable.

Again, the extension of the Indian railway system to adjacent countries is much to be desired in the interests of commerce and civilization, but a change must take place in the character of the peoples of those countries and of their rulers, and millions of money must be spent, before this can be accomplished. I do not share the opinion of those who would postpone for ever the advance of the Indian railway system, and I hope that we may see before many years have passed away, the extension of the Quetta-Nushki railway to Seistan and the establishment of railways in Southern Persia. Nor do I see any reason why, whenever the ruler of Afghanistan is sufficiently progressive, the Quetta-Chaman railway should not be pushed on to Kandahar, Peshawar and Kabul linked together by the iron road and the two Afghan cities also united by the same bond. Commercial development and pacification would rapidly follow, while our military position, if ever the Afghans should require our assistance, would be immensely strengthened. But at the present moment the question is not within the limits of practical policy, and we have done almost as much as we can do at present by extending our railways to various points on the frontier. As to the linking of the future Persian railway system with Herat and Kandahar, we may perhaps postpone the discussion of this for the moment. A good deal can be said on the other side of the question.

The recognition and assertion of sea-power from Aden to Hong-Kong is also an excellent principle, although I would not put it quite in this way, or with any limitation, but would rather say that our sea-power should be supreme in Eastern and Far Eastern waters. But while we may recognize the value of this principle, we cannot assert it until we are sure that we possess the means of supporting the assertion, with due consideration of the claims on the British Navy in other directions.

So far, however, few will be found to dispute the justice of the principles which General Chapman has sought to lay down as a guide to future policy, although perhaps some may be inclined to agree with me that within the limits of their power the Government of India have not failed to carry out a policy identical in many points with that which General Chapman supports. But I fear that at this point I must part company from him, as in my opinion it would be the greatest misfortune to attempt to substitute a "commercial" for a "military" policy in India. General Chapman, if I understand him aright, would abandon the policy which has been consistently maintained for many years past by the Government of India and its military administration for a policy resting upon the very indefinite possibility of the development of trade with adjacent countries and upon sea-power in Eastern and Far Eastern waters. I do not admit that you can divorce the military from the commercial policy in the present state of humanity for it is by strength both on land and sea that we can keep open the doors of the markets of the world.

It will be asked what is the military policy of India To put the answer briefly, it has been the gradual accomplishment of a carefully devised plan for making the whole army, British and native a more perfect weapon of offence and defence the purpose for which it is maintained. Constantly thrown back by want of means, and under every kind of discouragement, it has been sought to make the field army a mobile force ready to act in any direction to accumulate large reserves of supplies, equipments and warlike stores and to develop the manufacturing power of India in all munitions of war, so as to render it self supporting, at the same time providing by various measures of preparation for the maintenance of order within India itself. General Chapman would have us withdraw our gaze from our northern frontier, and, relaxing our vigilance in the land defence of India would have us content ourselves with the power to embark a force for service beyond sea. For my part, I believe the Indian field army could proceed at short notice in any direction, and that the example of the despatch of the force to China is sufficient evidence of what can be done to help the Imperial interests in the Far East. By a—means let us increase our military power in Infantry by methods well known to experts—and our ability to ship and transport large bodies of troops, so that India may be able to furnish even greater help to Imperial interests in that or any other direction, but do not let us abandon our long-continued policy of preparation for a vague belief in our power to insist upon a "forward commercial policy."

India is the true base of all military operations in the East and Far East, and Australia and India could hold our share of the Eastern world against all comers. If, as we may hope and trust, Australia, before many years are past, rises into a condition of increased prosperity and population, we should prepare for that day by the progressive development of our Eastern military power, while we may leave to our brethren in Australia the task which they have already begun to undertake, the organization of their immense resources of manhood and martial spirit. We are responsible for the peace of India. We hold the keys of the gates we shall be ready to defend. India cannot be protected, and we cannot maintain our position in the East and Far East by sea-power alone. That is, without doubt, an indispensable factor in the problem, but a strong and mobile Indian army is even more essential for the safety of India and for the defence of our interests in the Far East.

THE Bishop of Worcester, in a New Year's letter to the diocese, says:—"May I be permitted to send you a New Year's greeting? I shall be sending round a Lent letter to be read in Church, but New Year's Day being a secular festival I will take my text from a secular source. When I was a boy a famous cricket club used to have—and probably still has—a threefold fundamental rule for its members—'Keep your promise, keep your temper, keep your wicket-up.' I have always thought these three very healthy and fruitful rules for life. In other words—(1) To be absolutly trustworthy in regard to all undertakings, solemn and trivial; (2) to be self-controlled, and not to suffer either exasperation or disappointment to upset one's equanimity; (3) to defend the position entrusted to one, secular or religious, like a faithful soldier on guard, from all attacks, with loyalty, vigilance, and the best skill of which one is capable and to give one's whole mind to the work with courage and hope; that is, to be a good and useful member of society."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE CUBAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

CROP REPORTING IN AMERICA.

THE SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

THE reciprocal Commercial Convention between the United States and Cuba, which came into force in Cuba on December 27, seals the fate of a very large proportion of the trade which has hitherto been carried on between Cuba and other countries—chief amongst the n Great Britain. The effect of the Convention had already been foreseen and discounted so that the official announcement of its coming into force has excited but little interest. Yet it is an event of no little importance to the commercial world, as may be seen from the value of Cuba's trade and the drastic nature of the measures which have been taken to divert it into American channels. Cuba has an area of 44,000 square miles and a population of more than a million and a half. Nearly half a milion acres of land are under sugar cultivation, between 80,000 and 90,000 acres under tobacco, and many thousands of acres under maize, bananas, and other crops. The island contains over 200 sugar mills and a still larger number of cigar and sigarette factories. In 1901 600,000 tons of sugar were porduced, and 30,000,000lb. of leaf tobacco, 214 million cigars, and 1,140,000 gallons of rum were exported. There are forests of great extent and value, also copper, manganese, and iron mines, the last employing 4,000 workmen and supplying some 500,000 tons of ore per annum. In the year 1900-1 Cuba's exports were worth 64,245,80,1 dols. three fourths of the value representing agricultural products, one fifth industrial and the remainder forest and mining products, precious metals, and miscellaneous exports. Of the imports (which amounted in value to 66,264,767 dols.) nearly one half were food stuffs and cattle, more than one third (25,000,000 dols.) were manufactured articles, whilst raw stuffs, luxuries, percious metals, and miscellaneous imports made up the balance.

In the export trade from Cuba the largest share (more than two-thirds) was American, the exports to England, France, and Germany are comparatively inconsiderable. But of the imports into Cuba Great Britain in 1901 sent cotton goods to the value of £632,737, linen goods to the value of £146,380, iron to the value of £96,371, and machinery to the value of £53,871, the total value being £1,217,945. The imports into Cuba from the United States in the same year were valued at about £5,000,000, the principal items being meat products, iron and steel manufactures, wheat flour, and cattle. The new Commercial Convention is designed to exclude the principal articles of import from Great Britain to Cuba—cottons, linens, iron, and machinery—by giving a substantial tariff preference to similar articles imported from America. For instance, American cotton and cotton manufactures, also manufactures, also manufactures of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequen, ramie, and other vegetable fibres, and cutlery are to be admitted at a reduction of 30 per cent. in the ordinary duties; American manufactures of cotton (knitted), also wool and woollen goods and silks are to pay 40 per cent. less duty than similar goods from other countries, whilst American machinery, cast iron, wrought iron, steel, and iron and steel ships and barges are among articles to be favoured to the extent of 20 per cent. In return for these favours granted by Cuba to American imports, Cuban sugar is to pay 20 per cent. less duty than any other sugar imported to the United States. The Convention is to remain in force for five years, and to be terminable thereafter at one year's notice. The effect of these preferences upon British trade will undoubtedly be serious, for although in certain special departments we shall probably be able to continue a successful competition with the Americans, in spite of the handicap against us, the bulk of our existing exports to Cuba will probably be ousted sooner or later from the market. Similarly the exports of sugar and other produce from British West Indian possessions to the United States will be affected though possibly in a less degree, by the preference granted to Cuban products. Inevitably the nominally autonomous Republic of Cuba will be drawn within the commercial ring fence which surrounds the United States. This is not the place for a discussion of the political lessons of this new blow to our foreign trade, but it may perhaps be suggested that such incidents, with all their unpleasant commercial consequences not only to ourselves but to all the exporting nations of Europe, might be averted by a concerted international policy which should insist upon the maintenance of the open door and equality of treatment in any country or territory brought under the rule or protection of any other State.

An editorial article in the New Orleans "Daily Picayune" deals with the vexed question of Government Crop Reporting. There has arisen in America an agitation for the abolition of these reports, which the "Picayune" declares to be childish. The agricultural Department is being denounced for issuing an estimate which the spinners and shorts claim is too low, but which the cotton producers declare is, if anything too high. We can hardly think that the cotton producers are suffering any great injustice, but it seems that the fact that the Bureau keeps missing the mark by a million bales or so should not be stressed, because it is another fact that the system of estimates is improving from year to year. The "Picayune" explains (and our readers already know) that formerly it was the practice of the Agricultural Deparment to make its estimates not only on the information received from its correspondents but also to add a certain per cent. to the actual showing of the reports as a safeguard against error. The producing interests made a determined fight against that system, and insisted that the Department should base its estimates on the information received from the growing districts without revision by the statisticians, except the verification of the reports of correspondents by travelling agents. This being so, the improvement in the method of estimation is nearly the abolition of the added percentage which the statisticians knew was necessary to counteract the planters' pessimistic views of the crop. As an index to the general opinion among producers, bankers, and merchants throughout the cotton belt with respect to the crop, pursues our contemporary, the Agricultural Department's reports and estimates are invaluable. The trade generally is perfectly well aware that there is an inevitable bias on the part of those who report to the Department, and the suggestion is that they may make their own additions for this instead of petmitting the Department to do it. If the Government were driven out of the crop-reporting business, the producers would be at the mercy of foreign consumers and the foreign crop authorities, who in making their estimates keep in view rather the interests of the spinners than of those who produce the cotton. Of course the American planting and dealing interest is a very old one, and the American spinning and manufacturing interest is, for the most part, comparatively new. This, however, should soon be sufficiently important to obtain some protection from a state of things that is clearly unfair. Few seem to believe that this year's estimates will turn out to be nearer the mark than others, and, with all possible allowances made for the bias of the seller, who is practically asked to say what price he would like for his cotton, it seems certain that these estimates contribute to the uncertainties and agitations of the market. The Government undoubtedly has the best facilities for acquiring knowledge as to the crop—and it continues to make the worst guesses of all.

Whatever importance may be attached to the Ginners' Report as a true index of the cotton crop, it was sufficient to send cotton soaring up again. It is hardly possible for the most experienced and best informed observers to gain any clear

knowledge of the actual state of things from the multiplicity of reports and estimates, and though some believe in an intelligence department, controlled by Lancashire, as a cure for the particular ill, there are others who think that even this might further confuse the issue. To report the amount of cotton actually ginned seems to be getting as near as may be to present fact, but, like all crop news that comes from America, this is profoundly mistrusted. This report, however, and the consequent advance in the price of cotton, have some bearing on the question of short time. If the report is untrustworthy and the advance was another movement in the Great American Conspiracy the institution of short time should, it is argued, be the most effective means of combating the hostile operations. If, however, the supply of cotton is really insufficient for the demand it will be necessary to have short time sooner or later. It is a fair contention that short time now would put the spinning industry on a healthy and profitable basis. If its adoption is delayed until the autumn this means that the intervening months will see a continual and unsuccessful struggle to maintain margins that must soon sink below the remunerative level. Such arguments, applied to the industry as an organic whole, appear to be very strong. They lose in force as their application is narrowed, and to particularly individuals who are exceptionally fortunate in their circumstances they may not be quite convincing. It may be extremely inconvenient for such individuals with cotton on hand and manufacturers pressing them for yarn to adopt short time, but on the whole the demand for yarn is slackening, and it is usually possible to effect some compromise. Further, it may be supposed that those who are most fortunate in their present circumstances are best able to withstand the strain of short time, and that if they prefer to pay a levy, this would tend to be recouped to them by the improved market for their output due to the general stoppage.

An essential question seems to be whether the condition of the industry is really as serious as it has been represented to be. Is Lancashire actually in "a tight place"? If a veritable enemy were at our doors, such concessions to the general welfare as have been suggested would be mere trifles. Is it that we have gone so far in the way of talking about our misfortunes that the true bubble is not the price of cotton but the alleged serious or desperate condition of the industry? If the talk that goes on daily upon the Manchester Exchange has any respectable foundation, it is incredible that spinners and manufacturers should not be ready to make some immediate sacrifice for a reasonable probability of permanent benefit. It would be ridiculous to talk as though the industrial fabric were crumbling and then to refuse, on a plea of temporary loss or inconvenience, to help a general movement which may be expected ultimately to help every individual too. We do not say that this common cry of ruin through American speculators goes to the root of the matter and the real force of the contention of those who advocate short time lies in its equal efficacy to a real or to a pretended shortage of cotton. The appeal to Continental and American spinners seems to indicate the possible weak point in the case, and it may be argued that our short time might merely play into the hands of our competitors. We can believe that those who oppose short time do so on a reasoned conviction of its ineffectiveness. The point that it seems opportune to enforce is that if the condition of the industry is half as bad as current talk assumes, the common cynical declarations that no man will stir a finger to help his neighbours are strangely out of place. The rejection of short time, if it be rejected, must be on motives of general policy, and not from individual inertia and mistrust. It may be expected that spinners, within and without the Federation, will take a large and generous view of the situation.

Signs are not wanting of a return of confidence in the commercial and financial condition of the United States. In their New York financial circular dated December 24 Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., the well-known bankers, say that the enormous losses in Wall-street during the year, unfortunate as they were to many, have created a much healthier and more stable condition of affairs than obtained a year ago. Propositions that would have been eagerly taken up in bank parlours twelve months ago could not to-day secure even a respectful hearing, and there is little prospect, if any, of a renewal of the daring operations which culminated in the rich man's panic of 1903. We are now undergoing the process of recovery from a sharp attack of 'syndicaitis,' one of the modern maladies. Improvement is not likely to continue without interruption; but drastic remedies have been applied, and as the patient's constitutional vigour has not been impaired the return to normal health ought not to be far distant. Anxiety as to possible stringency in the money market during the movement of the crops had been allayed, money was returning more freely from the interior, and gold imports had been on a fairly liberal scale, though of course these would speedily be checked by easier rates for money in New York. One of the least satisfactory features in the situation at the end of the year was the magnitude of the outstanding bank loans, several of the larger syndicates having been granted an extension of time, so as to afford them more favourable opportunities for liquidation. The weaker syndicates, however, had already been effectually "closed out." With reference to the condition of the American iron and steel trade, which is just now of peculiar interest to British makers, Messrs. Clews and Co. remark that since the decision of the billet pool to maintain prices a distinctly better tone has developed, and now that the prospect of a further reduction is removed orders which have been held back are likely to be gradually forthcoming. The full benefit of this will probably not appear until the new year has fairly started. Should money market conditions be favourable and labour troubles be avoided, we may see a partial revival of the iron trade—not on the feverish scale of 1902-3, but upon a more reasonable and stable basis of profit.

There is plenty of work in the iron trade to be done at a price, though such a rush of orders without regard to cost as was experienced last year will not be seen again for many a day. Many of the recent difficulties in America can be traced to the steel boom, a return of which would not be prosperity but calamity in the end. It is believed that with the large reductions in output and in wages which have already been effected there is enough business in sight to keep the mills going at present prices for some months. This hopeful view of the economic position in the United States is shared by the New York correspondent of the "Economist." Writing upon the general aspect of business in the United States in the closing days of 1903, he draws attention to the marked indications of recovery in several directions from the depression which prevailed in preceding months. In the stock exchanges prices were moving upward all along the line. To some extent, though not entirely, the improvement is attributed to the return of crop-moving money from the West. The loan and investment market was likely also to receive a further stimulus from the disbursement of dividends and interest in January, the aggregate amount of which is estimated to exceed £22,700,000. In the iron and steel industries there is, according to this authority, a decidedly better state of things and a brighter prospect, partly traceable to a natural reaction from the late severe and exaggerated fall of prices, but mainly to the reduction of about one-third of the outturn of pig iron by the blowing out of furnaces. At Philadelphia, the centre of the woollen industry, the prospect for 1904 is regarded as promising. Here, also, a curtailment of production to the extent of 25 per cent. has aided the recovery. The correspondent's view of the American cotton industry is very much the same as that prevailing on the Manchester Exchange upon the English branch. The American public, it is declared, will not buy cotton goods on the basis of the high level to which prices of the raw material have been driven. As for the speculative movement which has forced up prices, the writer holds that its main support—the low Government estimate of 9,962,000 bales for the crop of 1903—must be looked at in the light of the fact that these official figures have been on an average 6 per cent. too low within the last four years. Spinners are determined, therefore, to face the necessity, as they understand it, of a prolonged shut-down, in order to restore a profitable margin for their industry.

RUSSIAN PERSONALITIES IN THE FAR EAST.

(Concluded from page 4.)

In Japan Baron de Rosen was particularly strenuous and within a few days of his arrival he began a series of visits of inspection to Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Tokio, and Nagoya with the view of ascertaining what progress Japan had made during the three years in which he had been absent from the country. At Kobe the Russian Minister watched with deliberate unconcern a review of the Japanese fleet, which was held in the presence of the Mikado; at Nagoya, where a large military camp is established, military manœuvres attracted his attention. Throughout these visits the new Minister found much food for reflection. In the interval which had elapsed since his departure from and return to the Island Empire the Navy had been perfected, the Army reorganized and re-equipped. Under the regime of M. de Iswolsky, Russian diplomacy, concerned with its interests in Manchuria, had neglected in some degree the transformation which was in enactment in Japan. In every way, however, the development was significant, and the longer that its course was permitted to run unarrested the more difficult became the position of Russia in Manchuria. No man was less unsuited to the work which lay before him than the new Minister from Russia, Baron de Rosen. So far as he could, he began at once to combat the rising strength of Japan, while complete and exhaustive information of the powerful position to which the island kingdom had succeeded was laid before Admiral Alexeieff at Port Arthur and M. de Plehve in St. Petersburg. From this date the policy of Russia became definitely determined in respect of Manchuria, and in contempt of pledges given to Great Britain and America, despite the constant assurances which were offered to Japan, Russia silently began those preparations against eventualities which were warranted by the strength of Japan. While Baron de Rosen was making pacific overtures to the Government of the Mikado in Japan, M. de Pavloff in Seoul insisted upon the ratification of a concession on the Yalu River, and M. de Lessar set at defiance in Manchuria his pledges to the Imperial Government.

The absorbing passion for Eastern expansion which inspires M. de Plehve has instilled itself into the minds of these Ministers of Russia in the Far East. United by this policy, each in his own sphere has laid himself out to secure for Russia that special position throughout Manchuria to which she now lays claim. The position of affairs to-day may be regarded as the outcome of this common action. Convinced of the superiority of Russian arms, in his own inimitable way Baron de Rosen has gradually forced the risks of war upon the Government of Japan. That the Government of the Mikado has cheerfully accepted the position is doubtless a source of considerable surprise to the Russian Minister at Tokio, who, conscious of the limits to which his own Government can venture with impunity, now finds that the menace of Russia creates no alarm in Japan. The situation is probably not an unpleasant one to Baron de Rosen, who regards the ultimate setting back of Japan as the inevitable conclusion of any campaign with Russia.

Baron de Rosen himself is a man of unyielding spirit. He is about fifty-six years of age, of middle height, with massive shoulders, and fluffy yellow hair, which is rather sparse on the top of his head. His heavy flaxen moustache is tinged with white. He is a man of singular refinement, speaking many languages—his English is touched by a slight American accent, the result of many years' residence in New York as Consul-General—a brilliant musician and an interesting conversationalist. As the Minister of Russia he is at once cold, fearless, and calculating; as a companion he is a student of human nature and an admirable exponent of a certain worldly philosophy.

FAREWELL TO A POLITICAL OFFICER.

Mr. H. Harrison, Assistant to the Resident in charge, Okhamandal, and Commandant, Wagher Corps, has retired after serving the Government for nearly thirty seven years. He had passed a great part of his service in Okhamandal, a place which experiences famine every four or five years. Mr. Harrison during his regime in Okhamandal, writes a correspondent, always tried his utmost to provide food and clothing for the famine-stricken people of the place. During the last famine he secured a sum of about a lakh of rupees from the American and other Famine Funds and spent it in mitigating the severities of famine among the Okha people. The British Government appreciated his services in the last famine by awarding him the medal of the Kaiser-i-Hind. He was much liked in Okha both by ryots as well as by Waghers. By his kind and charitable acts he has laid Okhamandal people under such deep obligation that they will not forget his name for years to come.

Messrs. Soonderdas Narandas Solicitor, Narandas Ramjee Lakhmidas, Gokaldas Korejee Gordhandas Morarjee Doongersey and several other Okhai Bhatias gentlemen waited, on Saturday morning, at the Apollo Hotel, upon Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, when they, on behalf of the Okhais, thanked them very sincerley for their kindly acts in Okha and bade them farewell, wishing them a bon voyage and long life and prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were garlanded with flowers and a number of fine bouquets were presented to them. Mr. Harrison thanked the gentlemen in return in appropriate terms and promised them that he would always keep their country in memory and would lose no opportunity at home to do as much good as possible to its people. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison left India last Saturday by the English Mail Steamer.

LECTURE ON PERSONAL RELIGION.

Lord Radstock gave a lecture on "Personal Religion" before a large gathering of native gentlemen at the Shrisan's Free Reading Room on Saturday evening. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan occupied the chair. The chairman introducing the lecturer said for many years past Lord Radstock had been taking a deep and warm interest in India. He had given members of his family—his son and daughters—to the work of missions in India and had quite recently inaugurated a great scheme for distributing copies of the Scriptures throughout this country in memory of the late Queen Victoria. He had come to India not to study the ancient memorials of this country or to see its beautiful sights, but to become thoroughly acquainted with its people.

Lord Radstock then addressed the meeting at some length. He directed his remarks to the danger in much of the religious thought that prevailed amongst the people of this country. He was deeply impressed with the fact that India had devoted so much of its thought to spiritual things and had striven hard in the search after God. It was further interesting to know that there was still on all sides a spirit of inquiry after the truth. After a life long study, however, the lecturer had come to the conclusion that great misunderstanding prevailed as to their idea of God and the time when the world first saw Him. The knowledge of God did not mean intellectual knowledge of divine qualities, but it meant knowledge of one, who was infinitely above them and yet stood to them in the closest relationship of a loving friend and who manifested himself to them in Jesus Christ 1900 years ago. In the love of Christ, in his sufferings, and in his great sacrifices they could read the heart of God and could know God. It was this knowledge that had awakened that wondrous love to God that had led men to devote their lives unceasingly to His service.

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THE CENTRAL PERSIAN TELEGRAPH LINE.

It was announced a few days ago that the Kerman-Bam section of the Central Persian telegraph line had been completed on the 31st December, and that it remains for the Indian Government to decide the further route towards this country. The project is an important one, for the new line will give a land route between Indian stations and Teheran, and so on to Europe. At present the Indo-European system has Karachi as its starting point, whence both a cable and a land line run to Jask in the Gulf of Oman. Thence two cables are used to Bushire, whence the wire is laid to Teheran via Shiraz, Ispahan and Kashan. A simultaneous fault on the cables between Jask and Bushire involves complete suspension of traffic; but between Karachi and Jask the cable and the land-line are practically never interrupted at one and the same time. The Central Persian line will provide a new alternative route free from the risks of the sea. It takes off at Kashan, about 130 miles south of Teheran, and runs south-eastward through Yezd and Kerman to Bam, a distance in all of about 550 miles. The point which the Government have now to decide is how to link up Bam with the Indian telegraph system. The most simple procedure, says the "Pioneer" would be to continue the wire due south to Jask, 250 miles where the land line from Karachi would be met; or a longer route through Bampur to Chahbar or Gwadur, on the Mekran coast, could be adopted. It must, however, be remembered that the telegraph is being laid along the Nushki trade route so as to put Nasratabad (Seistan) in direct communication with Quetta. It may, therefore, be deemed advisable to join Bam with some station on this new Indo-Persian line. The Kurman desert (Dasht-i-Lut) is a serious obstacle to the direct laying of the wire from Bam to Robat the point where the Nushki route reaches Persian territory, but by making a detour first to the south and then northward through the Sarhad district communication could be established with the Nushki line. The final decision of the Government will be awaited with interest; and, whatever it may be, India will eventually get the advantage of a land route through Persia. It may be noted that the Persian authorities have erected a wire from Mashad to Nasratabad via Birjand, but the state lines in Persia are so badly maintained that they cannot be relied upon for international traffic. The Russians may, however, see their way to securing some of the Indian traffic by linking up Dushak on the Transcaspian Railway with Mashad (80 miles) and bringing about the improvement of the new line through Birjand. In that case the wire from Nushki would join the Mashad extension at Nasratabad; and thus yet another alternative route from India to Europe would be provided.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

"EAST LYNNE."

An admirable performance of "East Lynne" was given at the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday evening, by the Stanley Opera Company, and one of the largest attendances we have yet witnessed in that place of amusement assembled there. The theatre was packed. Not a vacant seat was to be seen, and we believe that people were turned away at the doors. Of course the most onerous part devolved upon Miss Fanny Stanley who took the role of Isabel. Her acting could not have been more forceful or more emotional. From the moment she revealed the awakening of jealousy towards her husband to the death scene her efforts were marked by dramatic ability such as we have not seen exceeded upon the Novelty Theatre stage. The part suits her and she makes the most of it, and we imagine there were many of the audience who shared the deep emotion which she pourtrayed. When the curtain fell both she and Mr. Phillips who collaborated with her as the wronged husband in some of the more striking passages received a tremendous ovation. It would be unfair to mention any other member of the caste unless we mentioned all. Every member of the company showed an intimacy with the play which indicates careful study. The only note of criticism one feels impelled to introduce into what would otherwise necessarily be superlatively appreciative comment is in respect of the scene accessory. It struck one as a trifle incongruous in one of the scenes of the last act that a lady whose attire suggested that she had retired for the night and who carried a lighted candle indicative of the same fact should appear upon the king's highway to welcome a belated visitor. However as the passage was mainly humourous this does not call for severe criticism. We are sure that each and every one of the large company who assembled in the Novelty Theatre on Saturday night will join with us in congratulating the company upon a really excellent performance. To-night "The Pirates of Penzance" will be produced.

CAUSING A WIFE'S DEATH.

Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in November last, convicted Pasla Vibhai, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, in that he caused the death of his wife Ooji by striking her on the sides with a bamboo stick, knowing that death was likely to result from his violence. The case for the prosecution was that, on the morning of the 11th September last, the accused and deceased had a slight domestic quarrel, in the course of which accused struck the woman two blows, one on her left side and another on her right side with the bamboo stick. The beating was witnessed by several persons who ran in and dragged accused away from the deceased. It was not expected that Ooji would die, and soon afterwards the witnesses left, accused and went away about their business. Ooji, however, died in the course of the day, and her body was hurriedly buried by accused and some companions in the Bhanghi's cemetery. The parties are Bhanghis. Nothing further happened for three days but on the 15th September, deceased's brother Jhavar, having heard of his sister's death, and becoming suspicious, went to Dholka, and made a complaint to the police. Ooji's body was exhumed in the presence of a panch, and was sent to the dispensary for examination. It was there found that death was due to rupture of the spleen and injury to the lungs. Accused was arrested and sent to a magistrate before whom he confessed that his wife died owing to his having beaten her, though he denied having intended to cause her death. Ooji's death was caused by accused's beating as admitted by himself and the story of the witnesses was corroborated by the hurried burial. It was clear upon the evidence, said Mr. Batchelor, that accused had not any intention of causing his wife's death or any knowledge that death would be the most likely result of his violence. He lost his temper on his wife abusing him and gave her two severe blows. It was proved that no one expected the woman to die and that accused subsequently applied rough medicines to endeavour to save her life. In these circumstances, said Mr. Batchelor, no charge of murder would lie, but he could not absolve the accused of the knowledge that death was at least a likely result of his violence. The medical evidence showed that three ribs were fractured and the external surface of the left lung was lacerated. In these circumstances, it was in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, immaterial that rupture of the spleen was one of the causes of death and that her spleen weighed more than a healthy spleen would weigh. The fracture of the ribs and the laceration of the lung indicated that the injuries were in themselves of a probably fatal character, and the accused must be held to have known that his violence was at least likely to cause death. As regards the sentence, Mr. Batchelor thought that some degree of mercy might be shown. The accused was only just entering upon manhood and there was no doubt that deceased provoked him by abusive words; and he subsequently did what he could to try and save her life. Accused was convicted and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE MUNICIPAL BRIBERY CASE.

THE JUDGMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday afternoon, Mr. P.H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case, in which Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Elias Ezekiel, sub-inspector, in the Municipal Health Department, with receiving a bribe of Rs. 50 from Joosub Jacob, a house-owner, in Morland Road. Mr. Leslie Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., solicitors, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Municipality. The accused was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader.

THE FACTS.

The magistrate, in delivering judgement, said: The accused who was employed in the Municipality as an assistant sanitary inspector in the Health Department was charged under Sections 161 and 163 of the Indian Penal Code. The facts of the case were briefly these: One Joosub Jacob owned a chawl, situated at Morland Road. The Municipal Commissioner by Mr. Velinker said, as the accused had a large family depending on him, he might be given the alternative of a heavy fine.

The magistrate refused the application, remarking that it might be a hardship in an individual case, but the object of law was to deter others.

Mr. Velinker next applied that the sentence might be made simple instead of rigorous.

This was also refused and the accused who began to cry was removed from the court.

THE AVESTA AND THE BIBLE.

At the C. M. S. Lecture Hall, Grant Road, on Saturday, the Rev. H. Mc Neile delivered a lecture on the teaching of the Avesta and the Bible on the subject of Atonement. The following is a summary of the chief points of the lecture:—

The word "Atonement" is intended to be taken not with reference to its exact etymology, but broadly as indicating the means whereby the penal consequences of sin against God may be averted. That sin is obnoxious to penal consequences is abundantly declared in both the Avesta and the Bible. Both books moreover, teach that God is just and that God is merciful. These are contrary attributes, how can they be reconciled in God and how can we secure that towards us he will be merciful not punitive? In the Avesta we are taught that salvation is for the saints, a group of persons limited to those of the Zoroastrian faith; only the law of Mazda can take away sin: believers in the good law may not, however, pride themselves on mere profession as ensuring salvation; their works will be weighed, and if the evil exceeds the good they will be excluded from the abode of bliss. Many details are given as to the relative value of works, good and evil; and some works are so intensely evil that no countervailing goodness is sufficient to atone for them. Among these unpardonable sins are,—killing a weasel, or a dog of certain specified kinds; burning a corpse; burying the dead body of a man or dog, and not disinterring it for two years walking more than three steps without wearing the sacred shirt and string; not giving a priest his proper fee. On the other hand there are certain deeds so meritorious that their performance atones for sin and secures paradise. Such are pulling down a tower of silence; killing a tortoise committing a specified formula to memory and reciting it with proper intonation; worshipping the fire with due formalities; pronouncing the Gathas at the end of life; chasing the Nasu from anyone defiled by her; sacrificing to Sraosha atones for the great sin of killing a holy dog; the atonement for killing a water dog is very severe and complicated. All this seems to disprove the attribute "merciful" as applied to God; whereas the following seems to disprove the attribute "just." The law of Mazda takes away the sin of murdering one of the faithful of burning a corpse of deeds for which there is no atonement; it takes away any sin that may be sinned. In the Bible we are taught that all are sinful, and that God has offered forgiveness to all; his mercy is unlimited, while at the same time his justice is unimpaired. Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other. The union of these two opposites is effected in Jesus Christ, who being himself God has taken upon himself our nation and our sin and our penalty. The believer who is thus free from condemnation is born again by the Spirit of Jesus to a new life, which is dominated by the love of God, and hence is devoted to the service of God. Atonement has been accomplished by the death of Christ, and all who are united to him by faith are included in its blessings. The ritual of the great Levitical fast was to ordained as to set forth the two modes of atonement, viz for God's own people, acceptance through the blood of the Saviour; and for those who are not his people, the awful doom of being given over to Azazel. The position of this fast in the annual cycle was between the feast of trumpets and the feast of tabernacles, showing that the great Judgment Day will be between the resurrection and the perfect joy of heaven.

HIGH COURT.—January 25.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

At 2-30 p.m.

For Judgment.

1214-122-01—Maganlal J and G—Bachoo Harkissondas vs Mankorebai widow and others—Edgelow G and W Mulji and D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

295,02—Payne and Co—The Bodiche Anilvin and Soda Fabrik vs Farbin Fabriken Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

529,'3—Tyabji D and Co—Mossabhai Mohomed Sajan and another vs Yacoob Mohomed Safan and others Nanu and H—Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

For Judgment.

609-03—Khanderao and L—Mamoojee Mohomed Dinnath and another vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Thakurdas and Co Little and Co.

647-03—M B Chotia Caverbai widow vs Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Bajiwalla and others—Mulla and M Molvi H and M for Judgment on Motion.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

556-03—Bhaishanker K and G—Rao Saheb Marhojee Rajoji vs Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal—Craigie L and O for dismissal.

443-03—Malvi H and M—Bansidhur Ramkildas vs Sonkaran Samirmul—Smetham B and N.

Admiralty Suit.

1,02—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay Flour Mill Co vs The Owner of S S Oarak—Smetham B and N.

Long Causes.

503—Thakurdas and Co—Kessowji Dossa and others vs Goculdas Manocklal and others—Kanga and P.

59,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Baiai widow and another vs Gordhandas Raghunath Mansukhlal—J and H

292,02—Wadia and G Jiwajee Dinshaw Chandy and another vs Unriwandas Cursondas and anothers Mujee B P Bicknell M and M.

397,01—Malvi H and S M—Radhakissen Ghandhampas vs Maribux Bibasrai and anothers—Daphtary and F.

188,01—Bhaikhaker H and G—Jitamal Ramanand and another vs Sinajmal Dhanall—J P Dastur.

554-03—Little and Co—Sooleman Somjee and others vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Crawford and Co and Captain and V.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice Crowe.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

871,01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan bin Misra Mahomed bin Haji Abdool Hoosen and others—Craigie L and O.

241,03—Elgalow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Webeekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirsal—Craigie L and O.

468,03—Jamsetjee and E—Vishwanath Mereshwar Anja and others vs Miya Shab Abdulalli Miya Saheb Sarrafi—Smetham B and N. Part heard.

389, 02—Edgelow G and W Govindjee Amersey and another vs Foolbai widow and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

210,02—Madhavjee V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hargovindas Jazhivandas and others—Mutubhai Jaad M and a person.

353,03—Sorabji and J—Hansraj Damodar and another vs Jamnabai widow—Mulla and M and Ardeser H D and Co—For postponement.

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THE CHICAGO DISASTER.

EVERY THEATRE IN THE CITY CLOSED.

DRASTIC PRECAUTIONS.

The total number of lives lost at the Iroquois Theatre, it is now ascertained definitely, was five hundred and eighty-seven. Ten bodies are yet unidentified.

It is expected that in addition to the managers of the Iroquois Theatre, the officials of the company owning the theatre will be prosecuted.

A Reuter telegram says that nearly four hundred public halls in Chicago have been closed pending investigation to ascertain whether the building law has been complied with.

The Chicago City Council has approved the Mayor's action in closing the theatres.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" says: It is now known for certain that the disaster occurred because the city ordinances were not obeyed. Only one theatre in Chicago has been obeying the law and all the theatres but this one have been closed by the Mayor's order. This state of things means of course that officers found it to their interests to wink at the evasion of the law.

As a result of the Chicago fire the managers of the thirteen New York theatres have stationed additional fireman in the theatres.

The chief of the Milwaukee Fire Department has closed four theatres there until they have been provided with asbestos or steel curtains.

William McMullen, an operator who was employed to work the light used in the "Moonlight Dance," has been arrested. He said "I was standing on an iron bridge on the right side of the stage, from which the light was operated. In the Middle of the second act, as I changed the light from white to blue, the arc between the carbons spluttered and struck the frayed edge of the inside border of the curtain drapery, and a flame twelve inches long shot up. I clapped my hands on it, but it spread in spite of me. I then called to have the fire curtain lowered and yelled for help. A house fireman came with a patent extinguisher, which had no effect."

The Mayor has personally examined the wrecked theatre. He observed that the statute enforcing separate stairways from the galleries above the first floor to the street had been violated, and said that the theatre should not have been allowed to open.

While the Mayor was inspecting the theatre he accidentally trod on a large lock of hair torn from the scalp of some victim.

The coroner's jury took evidence in connection with the fire.

W. C. Sellers, the fireman who was on duty at the theatre at the time of the outbreak, deposed that he did not know what started the fire. He saw the drop-curtain burning, and threw the extinguishers on it without effect. He tried in vain to tear the curtain down, but the fire spread with great rapidity, and he was unable to do more. Meanwhile, others had been told to lower the asbestos curtain.

The Jury visited the mortuaries this morning and proceeded to the scene of the disaster. The doors leading from the balconies to the emergency escapes were declared to be much too small, while they could not be opened when the steel shutters were fastened.

The inquiry was adjourned until yesterday, when it was announced that the jury would ascertain the following points:—

1. Were the steel doors locked when the outbreak occurred?

2. Were these doors opened promptly by the attendants?

3. Why was it impossible to lower the asbestos curtain?

4. Why was no provision made to prevent the lights in the flies from igniting the curtains?

5. Why were the doors shut and the people urged to remain seated?

FURTHER INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE.

Many further stories of remarkable escapes and acts of heroism are reported. Among the first to get out in safety were two children who were seated sixteen rows from the stage. Four women fainted near them, and others were so dazed that they remained where they sat. The children, however, got up, kicked the door open, and escaped. They say they think that others who perished could have escaped, too, if they had not lost all presence of mind.

One little girl, who occupied a seat on the third row from the front of the ground floor, managed unassisted to make her way out over the heads of the terror-stricken fugitives who were between her and the only means of escape. Her clothing was in shreds.

Dr. Muldoon, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago, who was passing the theatre when the fire burst forth, rushed in at once. Taking his coat off, he climbed into the gallery, and there directed the work of rescue. The firemen and police rushed to get him out, but he remained among the suffering, while the smoke and flames came close to him. At the top of his voice the Bishop begged the people to put their trust in God and calm themselves. The sight of the gallant Bishop gave courage to many, while the Roman Catholics who were injured received absolution from him.

The bravery of the comedian Eddie Foy ensured the escape of nearly all the actors, and he was helped by the heroic elevator boy who ran his to the uppermost gallery behind the scenes to the imprisoned chorus girls.

Peter Quinn, a railway agent, who also rushed into the theatre, with the greatest bravery assisted in saving a hundred or more of the performers, who were seeking to escape, but were wedged against the massive stage entrances doors, which they, forming a solid mass, rendered it impossible to open. Mr. Quinn had some small tools in his pocket, and with these he removed the metal fastenings of the door and forced it back an inch, whereupon it dropped, and the imprisoned players were thus enabled to escape.

Last Friday a man of haggard appearance entered a street car, carrying in his arms the body of his little girl, partially covered with canvas. The conductor informed him that he could not be permitted to remain in the car. Without showing excitement or irritation, the father rose. Holding in one arm the child's body, while with his free hand he drew a large revolver, and said in a tone of a utter weariness: "I've searched for this child's body all night and all day yesterday. I tried in vain to obtain a cab or carriage. I am taking my baby home to her mother, and intend to do so on this car. Now go on." The other passengers interceded, and the car proceeded with the man and his sad burden.

Another father, after a heart-breaking search for his boy and girl, identified a mangled corpse as his daughter's and conveyed it home, where he found both his children awaiting him. They had been dazed by the terrible scene at the fire and had wandered about the streets together all night.

Among the numberless pathetic incidents arising from the disaster it is related that as midnight struck a man and woman passed in the streets. The woman clutched frantically at the arm of her escort, and those near her heard her exclaim: "The New Year, the Happy New Year is here!" The man spoke soothingly and gently. "We've just been to the morgue to identify our son, he explained to the crowd, "and the shock is more than she could bear."

Two young men from Iowa, after an all-day search, found the bodies of the ladies whom they had brought to Chicago on their honeymoon trip.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph]

SIMLA, January 24.

Sunday.—Barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in extreme north-west of India and has risen slightly to briskly in Gujarat and Rajputana. Snow has fallen in Kashmir. Light rain in Central India Plateau and few very light showers in United Provinces. Precipitation has been equal to about half inch of rainfall at Srinagar, Sonemarg, Jhansi and Sanger; to quarter inch at Aboo, Mhainarg, Neemuch, Udaipur, Mount Abu. Barometer is falling rapidly at Jask in Persian Gulf and more precipitation may be expected in Baluchistan within next 48 hours. Snowfall will probably continue in Kashmir. In other parts of Indian region fine weather is probably next 24 hours.

Observations taken at 8 A.M., on Tuesday the 23rd January.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall in Rajputana, pressure changes have been small and irregular, and the depression in Gujarat and Kathiawar is filling up. The barometer is generally about normal.

Winds are north-easterly at most places and the force has been strong to a gale at Nagapatam and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 65° to 70° in excess of normal at Neemuch and Bhavnagar and the minimum from 7° to 10° at Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Khandwa, Neemuch Rajkot and Ahmedabad. The maximum varied from 91° at Surat at 84° at Lahore and the minimum from 41° at Lahore and Sirsa to 75° at Nagapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Upper Sind the Punjab Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar and at Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin, Bellary Cudapah and Negapatam.

Rain in light showers fell at Dessa and Colombo.

Weather is generally fine though skies remain more or less cloudy at most places. Colombo reports a fresh northerly wind and a rough sea.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

IMPERIALISM AND FREE TRADE.

THE TARIFF LEAGUE COMMISSION.

Mr. Chamberlain was to inaugurate the proceedings of the Tariff League Commission at a meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Friday, Jan. 15. The principal Commission, to be presided over by Sir Robert Herbert, will sit from day to day in order to push on the work as rapidly as possible, and it will be assisted by representative sub-committees, who will deal with complicated issues concerning any particular trades. The sittings will be private, but Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, the secretary, will furnish a "precis" of the evidence to the Press.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S LIVERPOOL MEETING.

The officials of the Liverpool branch of the Unionist Free Food League have issued the following statement regarding the demonstration which the Duke of Devonshire is to address in Liverpool on Jan. 19:—

The committee, from a sense of courtesy and fitness, issued platform invitations to all Conservative and Liberal Unionist members of Parliament for Lancashire, and Cheshire, and also to numerous representative public men in Liverpool and district irrespective of their views on Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Some of the supporters of the member for the West, Birmingham, however, forgetful of the fact that Mr. Chamberlain's policy is not the policy of the Government or of the Unionist Party as a whole, have seen fit to decline these invitations, and have simply used them as a peg on which to hang their attacks on those members of their party who do not agree with them in their desire to retrograde towards Protection. They have taken good care to publish these letters, and so create the impression that they represent the Unionist Party as a whole, while in reality they only represent a section of it. On the other hand, the committee have received numerous letters and promises of support from staunch Unionists who desire to be present at the meeting if only as a protest against the way in which Mr. Chamberlain and his supporters are endeavouring to rush the party and the country into the adoption of protection.

MR. CHURCHILL AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On Jan. 4 circulars were issued calling a meeting of the executive of the Oldham Conservative Registration Association for Jan. 7 to consider a resolution of their general purposes committee intimating to Mr. Churchill that he has forfeited their confidence in him as Unionist member for Oldham, and that, in the event of an election taking place, he must no longer rely upon the Conservative organisation being used on his behalf.

The only other item on the agenda was the resignation of the honorary secretary, Mr. Brierley, who in his communication to the senior vice-president of the association said:—

As you are aware, my position for some time past has been a most uncomfortable one, but, so long as the Protectionists confined themselves to making personal attacks on me, I thought it my duty, however unpleasant, to remain on the committee in the interests of Free Trade. Now that the general purposes committee has definitely committed itself to a protectionist programme, it is quite evident that there is no room for a Conservative Free Trader. I feel it necessary, therefore, to regain full liberty of action so that I may do what I can to resist the reactionary policy into which the Conservative Association have been inveigled, and deeply as I regret parting from old friends and comrades upon the Conservative Association with whom I have worked so long, I have no option but to place my resignation as honorary secretary in the hands of the executive.

NEW ORDER OF THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

The fiscal campaign is already having its effect on the Customs Department. An important order has been issued which took effect on Jan. 1, that in future all entries relating to foreign and colonial goods imported or re-exported must show, in addition to the port of original shipment now given, the actual place whence consigned. All the numerous Customs forms, both free and warehousing, at present in use have accordingly been reprinced. The Board of Customs add the interesting information that their action has reference to a circular in connection with the official returns of imports into and exports from the United Kingdom which the Board of Trade is about to issue to Chambers of Commerce &c., stating that representations have been received from time to time from important organisations of British traders, in which they suggest that an attempt should be made to specify the countries of original consignment in each case. The Customs Board express themselves as desirous to assist in this object, and state that "it is very desirable that every opportunity should be taken of impressing upon importers, exporters, and agents the necessity of complying with this new rule, and inviting their co-operation for an object which is of great importance to the interests of the mercantile community." The officers are enjoined to apply the order as discreetly as possible, allowing a reasonable amount of time in which to supply the information.

Concurrently with the issue of this order many important alterations have been directed to be made in the present import and export lists, from which the Board of Trade compiles its annual statistics of trade. The principal alterations seem to be in the headings under which imported "metals and ores" have been hitherto described, the object being to show the imports in more detail, and not under such general headings as iron or steel unenumerated. For instance such items as iron and steel railway wheels and axles (complete), steel in ingots, blooms, billets, tin plate bars, &c., had no separate heading in the old lists. It seems that the Board have under consideration a revision of the whole import and export lists, which in revised form will be circulated at an early date.

The Duke of Abercorn presided at a meeting of the Londonderry Chamber of Commerce on January 4, when, after a full discussion of the Fiscal Question, a resolution was adopted favouring inquiry, a resolution commending Mr. Chamberlain's policy being withdrawn. The Duke of Abercorn, presiding subsequently at a distribution of certificates under the Londonderry Chamber of Commerce commercial examinations, said he attributed the success which Mr Chamberlain had achieved in the great work he had undertaken, to the fact that he had had a business training, nowadays so valuable to a statesman.

An adjourned meeting of the Walsall Chamber of Commerce was held on Jan. 4, to discuss further the Fiscal Question. There was a motion by Mr. T. A. Smith, an ex-president, that the commercial interests of the country demand a change in its present fiscal policy on the lines advocated by Mr. Chamberlain. An amendment was submitted by Mr. E. J. Shaw, another ex-president, deprecating any departure from Free Trade as endangering the country's commercial and social well-being. The amendment was rejected by 31 votes to 11, Mr. H. D. Clark, ex-president of the Walsall Liberal Association, moved a further amendment affirming that the subject demands a full inquiry by the Government, who in the meantime should be asked to exercise the powers they already possess in negotiating commercial treaties with foreign countries and, if necessary, to impose a retaliatory tariff. This was not seconded and the motion was carried by 39 vote to 12.

Sir Frederick Pollock writes to the "Times":—

Sir,—You challenge Liberal Unionists to announce their adhesion to a broad and comprehensive imperial policy. As a humble but original member of that party, I beg to announce my adhesion to such a policy, the policy of Free Trade, made not in Germany nor in America, but in Great Britain by British thinkers and British statesmen.

I only hope the leaders of the Free Food League may shortly see their way to "disentangle themselves" from an inadequate and already obsolete title, and boldly call it a Free Trade League. Whoever is not for Free Trade is for Protection; and Protection, not Home Rule, is now the pressing danger to these kingdoms and the British Empire.

Lincoln's Inn Jan. 6.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO AUSTRALIA.

The Tariff Reform League states that the following messages have passed between the Premier of the Australian Commonwealth and Mr. Chamberlain:—

Chamberlain, Birmingham. Melbourne Dec. 30.

The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and his colleagues, on behalf of the people of Australia invite you to visit us at the earliest convenient opportunity. We do not overlook the incessant demands made upon your time and strength by public duties in Great Britain, but conceive that this distant continent possesses a title to consideration as one of the intending partners in your proposed agreements for preferential trade. The issue is imperial in every sense. You have powerfully advocated the special advantages of this policy in the chief centres of the Mother Country. The same convincing exposition is desired here. No one could so effectively impress upon our citizens broad views of the beneficial influence of those closer commercial relations which it is your aim to establish between the several parts of the empire, making for their development and the stability of the whole. You would also acquire personal knowledge of our resources and circumstances that must materially reinforce your policy, and promote its practical application in our case. The Preferential Trade Leagues in course of formation in Sydney and elsewhere would receive an immense impetus from your coming. We, therefore, earnestly urge upon you, as the harbinger of commercial reciprocity between the mother country and her colonies the acceptance of this invitation, confidently assuring you an unanimous and enthusiastic welcome in all the States of Australia.

DEAKIN.

Prime Minister, Commonwealth, Australia.

Am deeply grateful to you and your Ministers for your flattering invitation and for the assurance you give of a cordial welcome from the people of Australia.

I recognise the advantages and pleasure to myself of such a visit as you suggest, but in this stage of the great campaign for the unity of the empire, in which I rejoice to have your sympathy and support, I think I can best serve our common cause by devoting myself to its promotion here, where the motherland is called upon to say what answer she will make to the advances of her children across the seas. I do not doubt that she will be ready to meet in no grudging spirit all proposals for strengthening the bonds between us, but until her mandate has been given I cannot leave for a lengthened absence.

At a future time, I hope not far distant, I may be able to avail myself of the invitation so generously given; and meanwhile I accept it as a great encouragement, and as evidence that the Commonwealth of Australia is not indifferent to the duty cast on all of us, in the present condition of the world, to weld together the empire which is our common heritage—won for us by the sacrifices of our forefathers, and only to be maintained by the devotion of their descendants to the same ideal.

CHAMBERLAIN.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

A FANATICAL MOLLAH.

To judge from the latest news from the Capital, writes a Persian correspondent of the "Pioneer" it would not seem that the late disgrace of Agha Nejafy weighs very heavily upon that gentleman. Coming from Isfahan, one of the most the most, fanatical city in Persia, this man has usurped there the position of Chief Mollah, which by right and title belong to Iman Jumeh, the nominee of the Government. There is no doubt of his power or of the influence he holds over the 'classes." Not only is he very wealthy; wealth ill-gotten enough it is true; screwed and ground out of the peasants who are probably as poor as any in the world; but he further has the knack of appealing strongly to the more fanatical portion of the people, and working upon their religious feelings. In a country like Persia it is easy to see that with such a stock in trade he will carry the larger mass of the people with him, and it is probably for this very reason that he is able to flout the direct order of the Shah, himself. Forbidden to preach in the mosques, he at present amuses himself by defying the order, and, not contenting himself to a single mosque, preaches in several.

Clever enough to know the danger of a direct attack upon the Shah himself, he confines himself to the Shah's tendencies, which are as everyone knows a decided leaning to European ways and means. Everything "feringhi" is to be "majees" (unclean), and he exhorts the people to cast of the European collars and scarves they are wearing. In the Teheran bazars he has employed Sayyids to go about forcing the weaker and exhorting the stronger to at once leave off the offending articles.

Not content alone with preaching and sowing discontent, he has been the means of inducing four of the chief Mollahs of Kerbelah to issue a proclamation aimed at the late Prime Minister, the now disconnected link between Persia and Europe. The following is a translation of the procamation:—

"In the name of him that is Blessed and Mighty.

"May it be known to the general community of Islam, particularly to the people of Persia, that the spread of impiety, the pre-eminence of Foreigners over the sacred souls of Moslems, the granting of freedom to the wicked sect of Babism (whom God send destruction), extension of profligacy and legalisation of the sale of intoxicating drinks have in Persia become so excessive and daily increasing that they are beyond all forbearance and endurance, and that all our efforts to check and stop their occurrence have proved fruitless.

"Moreover it has been ascertained and proved to us that all those evils are due to the first mand of the Persian Government, Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, the Sadr Azam.

"The King of Islam, H. M. Mozzaffar-el-Din, the Shah in Shah of Persia (whose realm may last for ever), who has perfect constancy in religion, love for his subjects, has been and is bestowing full energy in guarding the Moslem rules and limits, and is that traitor to the Islam Government and nation, who has been causing his Majesty to neglect these evils, a fact which compels us to express our mind as follows.

"Under these circumstances being bound by our religious duties, and having due regard to the preservation of the laws and dignity of Islam (which is indispensable to every Moslem soul), we have judged him as being of a wicked nature, of internal impiety and apostasy of nationality, so that Moslems in general and all good believers may know that henceforth it will not be lawful to any one of them to meet and touch Mirza Ali Asghar Khan with moist fingers and clothes. Anyone obeying his mandates and prohibitions will, as it were, be obeying the man dates and prohibitions of Jebt and Thagoot (two ancient idols or false deities) and such shall be ranged with Yezid, son of Moavieh.

".....(a verse from the Koran is here quoted).

"Dated 21 Jemadi es Sani 1321."

(14th September 1903).

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O } Seals of four chief Mollahs of Kerbela,
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Oj

The publication of this proclamation has caused a decided stir in diplomatic circles in Teheran, and the opinion is there expressed that Agha Nejafy will shortly return to Isfahan. If he does, and there seems no reasonable doubt that he will, his return will be, in the eyes of Isfahanis at least a triumphe one. They will reason that he is invulnerable; that the Shah cannot touch him, and that accordingly everthing that he does is as it should be. Might is right is an argument that appeals as strongly to Persians as to other Orientals, and the threat of eternal damnation to wavering followers is a sure means of rallying them round the standard.

THE VICEROY'S BUSHIRE VISIT.

Concerning the visit of Lord Curzon to Bushire when owing to the difficulties in connection with the reception of the Viceroy, raised by the Ala-el-Dowleh, His Excellency was obliged to abandon the idea of landing there seems to be some doubt as to where the real fault lay, whether the Ala-ed-Dowleh was acting on his own responsibiy and therefore entirely to blame, or whether he was merely executing precise instructions from Teheran. The probability is that, in the many telegrams that were at the time exchanged with Teheran, the matter was misrepresented by Ala-ed-Dowleh to the central Government.

As an additional protest I hear that Sir Arthur Hardinge will not, as previously arranged, be the guest of Farman Farma, at Kermanshah, but that other arrangements will be made for his Excellency's reception in that town.

Russian influence is steadily striving to enmesh his Highness Zilles Sultan, brother of the Shah, in similar trouble. Both have been guilty of enriching themselves to a fabulous extent to the detriment of neighbouring villagers, and it is said that his Highness is soon to be invited to make a journey to Teheran to give there in person, an explanation of his conduct. There is no doubt that for a long time the Zil es Sultan has seriously considered the possibility of such an event, for he has lately ramparted from his palace to a large park with private house belonging to his family all his jewels and large sums in gold coin, Persian Ashrafies (a gold coin nominally 1 Toman, at present worth about 2 Tomans or nearly 7s. 6d.) both of which he has in large quantities. In the event, then of his having suddenly to depart from Isfahan the palace would be found destitute of anything of value. It is further well-known that his Highness has large sums of money invested in England and elsewhere, which would, in case of necessity, enable him, and indeed all his immediate family, which is a very large one, to live in ample luxury in any part of Europe.

For some considerable time the Russian Benque d'Escomte de Perse, has had an agent in Isfahan for selling that Bank's drafts and dealing in a small way in piece goods. This institution, though not confining itself to what we would strictly call banking, always wields a large influence in whatever town it happens to be established. Arrangements for some time have been maturing for an establishment, but whether owing to the changes in the Finance Department in St. Petersburg, or from other causes, the project is to lie in abeyance for the present. Thus Isfahan still eludes the clutches of the Bear, and as long as his Highness Zilles Sultan remains there, this will be so, for he shows no excessive friendship for the Russians. At the time of the late Babi riots the Russian Consul-General here endeavoured to engineer a scheme, which should be a blow aimed equally at English diplomacy and at his Highness who is notably friendly to the English. This blow failed signally, and only accomplished the discomfiture of the originator. The Russian Consul at the time in question invited a large number of Babis, who were in danger, to take "bast" or refuge in his Consulate. The news becoming known the house was surrounded and the mob threatened the Consul. The state of things becoming critical he was obliged to go and seek the protection and assistance of Zilles Sultan. The aid given was of course made the most of, and it is suggested that the Russian Consul left the palace a sadder and a wiser man.

Here, as elsewhere in the East, the European is not looked upon with great favour by the Oriental, and is tolerated more for what is to be made out of him than for any other reason. If a choice were to be made however, by the Persians themselves as to whether they would rather have Russian or English supremacy, their choice, without a particle of doubt, would fall to the latter. This fact should be a decided encouragement to our Government, which is evident has at last indubitably adopted an active policy in regard to this country.

A GREAT CIVILIAN.

A PERSONAL APPRECIATION OF SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD.

(BY H. M. BIRDWOOD.)

"If a true survey be taken of counsellors and statesmen, there may be found (though rarely)," according to Bacon, "those which make a small State great and yet cannot fiddle." In any candid survey, however, of Governments and Administrations there must always be set against those who gain favour and estimation by "degenerate arts and shifts," which "deserve no better name than fiddling," a much larger and a blameless class of public servants who are "negotiis pares, able to manage affairs, and to keep them from precipices and manifest inconveniences"; but these again are on a level far below the chosen ones who can "raise and amplify an estate in powar, means and fortune." In this latter class the Indian historian will assuredly find a place of honour for Charles Bradley Pritchard, the capable Indian civilian, whose name has been a household word in Western India for the last forty years, though his masterful career is so little known or appreciated in England that a few lines suffice for a chronicle of it in the "Times," a few weeks ago. Men of his type are not more plentiful now than in Bacon's time; but happily, the breed is not extinct. Sir Charles Pritchard possessed rare ability as an administrator, and did a great work in his time, to the lasting benefit of the people for whom he worked; and we shall do well to take note of his life and of some of the incidents of his public career.

In collecting materials for this short record I have received willing and ready aid from some of Sir Charles Pritchard's friends who share my admiration of his great qualities, his capacity for difficult enterprises, his powers of organisation, and his honesty of purpose. As regards many matters connected with the earlier years of his Indian career, they can speak with fuller personal knowledge than I can myself, for it was only towards the end of his service and my own that I was associated with him in public business. It was his colleague for a short time in the Bombay Council, when Lord Harris was Governor; and find a sad satisfaction now in laying a wreath upon his grave, twined though it be mostly by the hands of others.

Sir Charles Pritchard was born in 1837. His father was the Rev. Charles Pritchard of St. John's College, Cambridge, who was fourth Wrangler in 1830, a Fellow of his College and of the Royal Society, and President of the Royal Astronomical Society, and for some time the Headmaster of Clapham Grammar School, and afterwards Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. He was educated by his father, and after spending a term or two at Addiscombe, on his nomination to the Indian Army, he obtained a "Writership" in the Indian Civil Service, and completed his preparatory education for India at Haileybury. Before leaving England he had already achieved fame at the East India College as a fast runner, a good cricketer and a still better billiard and racquet player. He landed in Bombay in January 1858, and for seven years served as an Assistant Collector and Magistrate in the Belgaum district of the Southern Mahratta Country, where he not only learned the rudiments and mastered the technicalities of revenue and criminal administration, but realised to the full the attractions of district life, and particularly of big game shooting. Scarcely any occupation brings British officers more closely in touch with the poorer classes of the people or gives them a clearer insight into their conditions and their wants than the pursuit of big game and other kindred forms of sport, for say nothing of the habits of self-reliance and readiness, strengthened thereby, which must always be a valuable addition to the equipment of every British officer in any responsible position, whether he be an Englishman or an Indian. Mr. Kipling's well-known story of the Satpura Mountains of Central India illustrates the sort of influence that a keen and successful sportsman obtains over the untutored minds of aboriginal Bhil highlanders, who are to a man, eager sportsmen. It is good, for British pride that the names and exploits of a host of British sportsmen are familiar to the brave occupants of many humble homes in the Khandesh Satpuras, in the Panch Mahals of Guzerat, in the Canara jungles and many other wild regions elsewhere. It was good for Sir Charles Pritchard that early in life, his developed tastes which brought forth in him that keen sympathy with the people of the country that kindly consideration for their wants, and even a tenderness for their prejudices which always characterised his dealings with them.

His next appointment was to the sea-coast district of Thana, where his tenure of office was marked by a successful crusade against a system of frauds on the Forest Department, in which certain contractors for felling timber had been concerned. He then went, in 1857, to the Province of Khandesh, a wild and mountainous tract, more than 15,000 square miles in extent, which had suffered severely in the first years of the nineteenth century from the devastating raids of Jaswant Rao Holkar. It was a favourite haunt of the death-dealing Thugs, and jungles were the homes of the shy and retiring Bhils, who had been sorely oppressed by the Mahrattas; but, under the kindly rule of the brave and chivalrous Sir James Outram, had forsaken their shyness and the fastnesses of the Satpuras, and become the firm and trusted friends of the British Raj. In Khandesh, Sir Charles Pritchard had the advantage of serving under a Collector and District Magistrate of exceptional vigour and ability (who subsequently acted as Governor of Bombay), Mr. Lionel Ashburner, who entrusted his new assistant with the charge of the wildest part of the district. That such confidence was justified by the event is amply shown by the evidence of a brother officer, who thus writes:—

Pritchard could tolerate nothing like injustice, and his stout arm protected the aborigines from the tyranny of the more intelligent Hindus. On one occasion he found that the introduction of British legal formalities had enabled professional moneylenders to literally enslave the Bhils, and the discontent was so serious that the whole countryside was on the point of blazing up. In return for the loan of a few shillings a Bhil would sign a bond, making over to the money-lenders, not merely his cattle and his fields, but his personal labour also, until the debt was repaid in cash with heavy compound interest, which, of course, the Bhil had no opportunity of earning, and his servitude, therefore was perpetual. Pritchard hurried to the disaffected tract, summoned the Bhils and their creditors to a conference, heard both sides, and then awed by his glittering eye, the money-lenders, one by one, tore up their bonds, and the slaves and land were freed. Any recalcitrant Shylock was ordered to climb the tree under which Pritchard's tent was pitched and stay there till he came to a proper frame of mind, which from fear he speedily did. Drastic procedure no doubt, according to modern ideas! But it prevented a massacre of the money-lenders and secured the peace of a wide tract of country. In 18 there was a vast failure of crops, which at the present day would be treated as a famine. His chief authorised Pritchard to expend money in saving life, and in a few months he had completed, single-handed, by the labour of the starving people, a whole series of tanks, some of which remain to this day, a monument to his energy. No difficulties were too great for him, and he frequently travelled from forty to sixty miles a day, regardless of heat or rain, looking after the work. His fiddi Achutes was a faithful Mahomedan who had accompanied him from Belgaum, named Ghulam Hussein, who, beginning life as his shikarri, or gun-bearer, afterwards became a Sirdar and one of the most valuable native inspectors in the service of the Government. Pritchard was a capital shot, pursuing wild beasts on foot and caring nought for a charging tiger; and I well remember seeing him knock over a bear charging at full speed down hill, just like a rabbit. On one occasion three bears charged him at once. He dropped the first two, which rolled against his feet and knocked him headlong backward down a steep declivity, on which he was standing and the faithful Ghulam Hussein as well. The third bear stopped in surprise and was fortunately killed by another friend who ran to his assistance.

The incident illustrating Sir Charles Pritchard's somewhat summary and altogether irregular method of dealing with extortionate money-lenders recalls vividly a passage—very relevant to my present purpose—in Sir Bartle Frere's famous letter to Mr. Gladstone "regarding portions of his Midlothian speeches" in which he had denounced the Zulu War and declared in a moment strange forgetfulness, that Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir Bartle Frere had never been in positions of responsibility, nor imbibed the spirit by which British Governments ought to be ruguiated, and suggested that they were "apt, in giving scope to their benevolent motives, to take into their own hands the choice of means in a manner those who are conversant with free government and with a responsible government never dream of." In his reply Sir Bartle says:—

"The true causes of the Zulu, as of the Afgan War are neglect of neighbourly duties and responsibilities incumbant on a rich, civilised, and powerful nation towards poor barbarous tribes on its borders. We have allowed a noble people, capable of rapid and permanent advancement in civilisation, to grow in numbers, whilst they festered in barbarism, till they became a serious danger to us. We have shut our eyes and turned our backs on their wants and defects, left them as much as possible to themselves, endeavoured to see and know as little of them and to let them see and know as little of us as was possible, and then we are surprised to find that they have grown into a danger only to be averted by war. It is not thus we have dealt in India with Bhils and Santhals, and many other tribes, who fifty years ago, were as wild and barbarous as Zulus, and who are now industrious and useful subjects of the British Government.

* * *

It is not by acting on the principles of Cain, nor by following the practice of the cautious priest and selfish Levite fearing to increase their responsibilities by helping their senseless and wounded neighbour, that these results have been effected in India. They have been attained by acting between one race and another on the same principles on which Mr. Gladstone would act between man and man."

It was by these same principles that Sir Charles Pritchard was habitually guided, as every other successful Indian administrator has been guided, in all matters affecting the welfare of backward races and tribes. As a member of the Civil Service he could not regard himself as a mere spoke of a wheel of a vast, complicated machine, much less as an idle fly on the wheel. His theory was that he was sent to India to be a ruler of men, as the youngest civilian must be from the moment that he becomes responsible for the peace and progress of a district. Thenceforth he becomes his brother's keeper—a shepherd of the people—and Pritchard's whole career shows how completely he had assimilated the teaching of Frere, the great civilian Governor of Bombay, who, as has been pointed out by Mr. John Martineau, was found constantly battling for the principle, as essential to all good administration, that just as a captain must be master on board his own ship, so a ruler of a province must have authority over and be responsible for all departments within his jurisdiction.

By the trenchant manner in which Sir Charles Pritchard investigated certain grave frauds in the Department of Public Works, first before he left Khandesh, and afterwards at Poona, he gave unmistakable evidence of strength of character and of his determination to war against every form of corruption. At the close, therefore, of the Poona inquiry, his appointment, while he was still a junior officer, by the Government of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, to be the first holder of the newly created office of Collector of Salt Revenue, was regarded on all hands in the circumstances which made the appointment necessary, as in every way appropriate.

The salt-tax forms an important item of Indian revenue, and it is essential that the officers of the Salt Department should be invested with large powers. It is the only tax paid by many millions of people who otherwise would contribute no quota to the expenses of the State. It works out to about 5d. a year for each person. When Sir Charles Pritchard was placed at the head of the Department, salt was manufactured in the Bombay Presidency at numerous salt-works along the sea board, from the Gulf of Cambay in the north to the southernmost limits of the Presidency. Though the manufactured article was removed in bulk from the works, and the excise was supposed to be levied before its removal, yet it was well known that enormous quantities of salt were systematically carried off for which no payment had ever been made. Wholesale smuggling, which was unchecked, was profitable alike to manufacturers and dealers. As Collector of Salt Revenue, Sir Charles Pritchard's task was that of reform and re organisation; and most thoroughly he accomplished it. The transport of salt by native craft along the coast was brought within strict control, and all outlying and inaccessible works were closed. Those that were retained were placed under strict supervision. A factory was established on a large scale at Kharaghoda on the edge of the Rann of Catch, where the sub soil is charged with brine from which excellent salt is obtained. This factory was connected by a branch line with the B.B. & C.I. Railway, along which salt depots were placed at convenient points; and a new town was built at Kharaghoda for the accommodation of the salt workers: who however, were by no means disposed at first to fall in with the new arrangements. Nor were they the only opponents. The measures adopted for ensuring the proper weighments of salt by private licenses before its removal from the works were obstructed, as we learn from a recent issue of the "Times of India for several months by a combination of owners who refused to accept Sir Charles Pritchard's licences. The movement, however, collapsed, and the phenomenal rise in the price of salt had tempted some of the owners to give way. At one time every man's hand was against the Collector; but all opposition was disarmed by his persevering efforts, and those of his loyal assistants, Sirdar Ghulam Hussein and Khan Bahadur Nowroji Vakil to promote in every lawful way the convenience of the salt marchants, and to reconcile the salt-workers to altered circumstances. For a time indeed the new salt was not relished by the people of Western India, who had always been accustomed to salt manufactured from sea water, but this prejudice also died away, and in a few years the Kharaghoda salt was found so be of such good quality that its consumption extended far beyond the bound of the Presidency for which it was originally intended. Smuggling was suppressed with a heavy hand, and the Desability of partment reached such a state of efficiency that the the Bombay Salt Revenue was assured; and when a Commission was appointed by the Governmen of India to reform the whole of the Salt Department of Madras, Sir Charles Pritchard was appointed to be its President.

(To be Continued.)

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN TRADE IN KHORASAN.

THE Board of Trade Journal published a memorandum on the Nushki-Sistan trade route between India and Persia, prepared by Mr. H. W. Maclean, the Commissioner appointed by the Board to visit Persia and inquire into the openings for British trade in that country. Mr. Maclean says that the route enters Persia at a point 372 miles from the future railhead at Nushki. The nearest commercial centre is Kirman, 800 miles westward through the great central deserts of Persia. Kirman, however, is only about 300 miles from Bunder-Abbas, and as a camel route of 672 miles cannot compete with one of the only 300 miles the Nushki can only serve Khorasan and Sistan. The latter appears to be a poor and thinly populated agricultural region; it has about 60,000 inhabitants, and produces grain, butter, and wool, while it consumes, cheap prints, tea, and sugar. Nasratabad, the capital, has at present no commercial importance, and its capacity as a market for British and Indian manufactures must depend on its capacity to become an export market for the produce of Khorasan, Seistan, and Afghanistan. Meashed, the capital of a very fertile province, steadily increasing in population and wealth, is at present the great commercial centre for all these regions, the chief exports of which are cotton, wool, carpets, skins, and dried fruits and all go to Russia. Meashed and the province of Khorsan have long been supplied with British and Indian commodities enrough Bunder-Abbas, and Russian goods have been able to compete successfully with our own because of the system of drawbacks granted on the export to Persia of certain commodities, and cheap and rapid transport within the Russian Empire Details or the cost of transport given by Mr. Maclean show that, in order that Manchester prints may compete with those from Moscow in Mashed, they must be 26 per cent. cheaper in Manchester. Nevertheless, British and Indian trade has not been wholly driven out of Khorasan. In 1901-2 it amounted to £151,408, of which £55,000 was the value of cotton goods. Hence, if the Nushki route can show a distinct advantage over that by Bunder-Abbas, it may enable us to regain the trade of Khorasan; but if it has no such advantage, it is of no commercial value, for it serves no other district. Mr. Maclean then enters in detail into a comparison of the cost of transport by Bunder-Abbas and by Nushki to Mashed, and the different circumstances affecting each route, whether favourably or unfavourably, and concludes that the Sistan route is not of any commercial utility to direct British trade, while, under existing circumstances, it is at best only an alternative route for Indian trade. The reduction in cost and time of transport, which is essential in order that British and Indian commerce may regain the markets it held in Khorasan, has still to be achieved. Railway extension within our own borders does not appear to afford a solution, for railways in Baluchistan still have a caravan journey of 600 miles to the Khorasan markets, while the Trans-Caspian railway not only develops valuable Russian territory, but at the same time gives ready access to one of the richest Persian provinces. Indeed, it appears probable that in future tea shipped from India to Batum for Mashed, by Askabad, will arrive more cheaply and quickly than by either Bunder-Abbas or Nushki.

THE "Globe" remarks pertinently:—Sir Frederick Lugard is well advised to forbid the introduction of missionary enterprise into Kano, the great fanatical city lately captured by General Kemball. Had he given permission, it is well nigh certain that serious collisions would have occurred, to the great detriment of British authority. If all missionaries could be depended on to content themselves with quietly expounding Christian doctrines, Mahomedans are too tolerant to take offence. But their tempers get up, not unnaturally, when they hear abuse or ridicule hurled at the Koran and their faith generally, as is sometimes done by missionaries whose zeal outruns their discretion. There may come a time when Northern Nigeria will be approachable in that rough manner without risk of inflaming popular passions to fever heat. But the country must first be allowed to grow accustomed to British administration and its non-proselytising methods. Mahomedan populations unacquainted with them assume that Christianity, like their own religion, makes converts by the sword in conquered countries and that belief would be confirmed in Northern Nigeria were the white preachers of another creed permitted to publicly denounce Mahomet as a licentious imposter. It should never be forgotten that Mahomedanism has supplanted Paganism in many parts of the world, thus preparing the way for the introduction of Christianity.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 5.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut H J, Duke of Roxburghe K T M V O resigns his commission. Second Lieut (Bandmr.) C Godfrey M V O, is placed on retired pay.

11th Hussars—Capt R J P Anderson D S O is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry

19th Hussars—Capt (now Brevet Major) H A Porter is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Lieut W J R Wingfield to be captain, to complete establishments.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Supernumerary Capt G S F Broome to be captain, vice E M Birch D S O seconded. The date of reslignation to the establishment of Capt H T Wynter is Oct. 5 1903, and not as stated in the Gazette of Oct 20, 1903.

Royal Garrison Art—Brevet Col F C Farmer, on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on retired pay. Major M F Fegen to be lieutenant colonel vice Brevet Col F C Farmer.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt F A Wilson to be major, vice R J H L Mackenzie, placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

FOOT GUARDS.

Coldstream Guards—Capt Geoffrey P T Feilding D S O to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col F I Maxse, C B D S O, promoted.

Scots Guards.—Capt R G I Bolton to be major, to complete establishment.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Capt W Drysdale is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers; Lieut C L Price, D S O, to be captain, vice J H M Davie, seconded.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Lieut C E Kosbel to be captain to complete establishment.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Gentleman Cadet M M Carlisle, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Major J Mosse retires on retired pay; Capt W P Hussey-walsh to be major vice J Mosse.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Major R B Page to be lieutenant colonel, vice F S Charles, retired; Capt H O Bishop to be major, vice H W Scott, placed on retired pay.

The South Wales Borderers—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of Nov. 6, 1903:—Lieut P A Grogan resigns his commission.

The Gloucestershire Regt—Second Lieut D J B Mc Mahon to be lieutenant, vice F A Brain, promoted.

The East Surrey Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants: H A W Creaghe, vice R E N North, promoted; L M Miller, vice J C May. D S O promoted.

The Border Regt—Lieut G E Beaty Pownall is seconded while specially employed at Headquarters.

The South Staffordshire Regt—Capt and Brevet Major G N Going to be major, vice E K Daubeney, D S O, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—Lieut F G Wilson resigns his commission Second Lieut A C Wroughton to be lieutenant, vice C R P Winser, placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.)—Second Lieut W T Allen is seconded for service with the Indian army.

The Durham Light Inf.—Capt L E C Elwes, D S O to be major, vice B M Mathew D S O, made supernumerary under Article 3(3), Royal Warrant, 1900.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—The undermentioned captains to be majors: Brevet Major L F. Green-Wilkinson, vice R J Strachey, transferred to the 1st Provisional Battalion; D E B. Patton-Bethune, vice Brevet Lieut Col. A. E. Jenkins promoted.

The West India Regt.—Lieut. C. Irwing resigns his commission.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

Surg. Gen. Sir W D Wilson, M B K C M G is placed on retired pay.

STAFF.

Major Gen J S Collins, from a second class district commander, to be Inspector general of Volunteers in India, vice Major Gen. W Hill C B deceased. Lieut Col. E S May, C M G from a professorship at the Staff College, to be an assistant adjt.-general as Headquarters vice Col. Sir H S Rawlinson, Bart., C B, appointed Commandant, Staff College. The undermentioned temporary appointment is made to the Staff in South Africa:—Lieut. Col and Brevet Col T E Hick-man, C B D S O from half pay, to be a colonel on the Staff to command the Eastern Sub-District, Cape Colony.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING.

Major C F Close C M G, R E, to be an instructor.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major R M Maxwell is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while serving as as regimental commandant.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned ladies to be Staff nurses:—Miss B N Daker (provisionally), Miss E Barber (provisionally); Sister F Young resigns her appointment; Sister E F Noble resigns her appointment, Staff Nurse Miss L F A Waller resigns her appointment.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Dept Commy of Ordnance and Honorary Cap F E Kirby retires on retired pay.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt W F Templer, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers, is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Depat, retaining his subsantive rank.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R Porteous is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G H Chippindall (late fourth Provisional Battalion, on ceasing to be employed with the Depot, Royal Garison Regt, is placed on half pay. Second Lieut. J M Salmond, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West Africa Frontier Force. Capt. G D Porteous, and Volunteer batt. the Royal Scots Fusiliers, on having relinquished his temporary commission for service in South Africa, is granted the honorary rank of Captain in the Army. Capt. L J Phillips, Volunteer Service Company, the South Wales Borderers, on having relinquished his temporary commission for service in South Africa, is granted the honorary rank of captain in the Army with permission to wear the uniform of his company.

"Admiralty, 6th Janurry, 1904."

Sub Lieutenant Neville Florian Usborne to be Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th March, 1903.

Admiralty, 7th January, 1904.

In accordance with the provisons of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Lieutenant John William Monck. Webb has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander dated 2nd January, 1904.

Paymaster John Ellis Dathan has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet dated 5th January, 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

Augustus F S Leggat, vice F L B Smith, promoted dated 4th November, 1903.

The Northumberland Fusilier,—Second Lieutenant F R I Achill to be Lieutenant, vice A Duncombe-Shafto, D S O, promoted. Dated 2nd December, 1903.

The Suffolk Regiment Lieutenant-Colonel George F C Mackenzie, C B, on

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Danysz, in making experiments with radium found that of all the animal tissues the skin (epidermis) and the nerves were most affected by the emanations from it. Bromide of radium as well as chloride of radium and barium were made to act from a distance on small animals, and post mortem examination showed that blood vessels of the brain were ruptured and the nerve cells bathed in blood. The paralysis and death of the animal seemed a result of hemorrhage. The cells of young animals are more sensitive to the rays of radium than those of aged animals. The rays did not appear to have any effect on tonic microbes; for example on those of diphtheria and on the diastase of charbon, but a hemolytic dog serum lost its hemolysing property after an exposure to the rays for three days.

M. Kennecker, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris concludes that mountain sickness is not altogether, as hitherto supposed, an effect of the rarefied air and the diminution of oxygen for breathing purposes. This diminution might be much more than it is were it not for the diminution of the atmospheric pressure and its mechanical action on the body. Rabbits are quickly asphyxiated in air at low pressures. According to Kennecker, the blood stagnates in the lungs of persons who succumb to mountain sickness. The pressure of the blood being very feeble in the vessels of the lungs a slight change in the pressure of air breathed may produce considerable perturbations in the flow of the blood.

M. Vallot, by a number of observations made upon himself and his companions during an ascent of Mont Blanc and residence on the summit, found that the mountain sickness disappeared on the third day and that breathing improved all the time of their stay.

It is now recognised that there are two sorts of pearls, namely pearls of nacre, formed like shell, by a secretion of the outer part (epithelium) of the mantle and fine pearls, made in the body of the mantle. M. Louis Boutan, however, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, maintains that fine pearls are also produced in the external epithelium of the mantle. Even those found in the heart of the mantle have their origin at the surface. It has been thought impossible, he remarks, that fine pearls could be produced artificially by introducing foreign bodies (parasites) between the shell and mantle, but this is not the case. Trepanning the shell imitates experimentally the mode of penetration of the parasite round which the fine pearl is secreted. The day when this imitation will be perfect will solve the problem of artificially producing fine pearls.

According to MM. Broca and Sulzer blue light produces a fatigue of the eye greater than that of white light of the same brightness. Red light produces a fatigue almost equal to that from white light. The middle of the spectrum (green of Nagel) produces a fatigue much less than that from white light. It follows that modern artificial lights of high temperature, such as the electric arc and bright glow lamps, are unfavourable, whereas the incandescent gas lamp, emitting greenish rays, is favourable to the eyes. Another conclusion of the authors is that we should print on pink or yellow paper.

M. Durand finds by experiment on weak eyes that for short exposures of the eye to light the duration of perception is proportional to the intensity of the light. In other words, the eye is less quickly fatigued as the luminous intensity is greater.

A curious case of swallowing foreign bodies came under the notice of Dr. Monieres, of the St. Joseph Hospital, Paris last July. A sickly and epileptic lad was admitted to the hospital, and the doctors happening to feel something hard in his stomach, the operation of gastrotomy, that is to say making an incision into the stomach was performed. Over 100 metal articles were taken out among them coffee spoons, knife blades and handles, nails, and so on. The boy then confessed that he had swallowed them to kill himself.

M. Albert de Rochas has made a number of experiments in hypnotising a subject and by means of suggestion obtaining photographs illustrating the natural expression of the emotions. Something of the kind was formerly done by M. Richet and by himself, but the accuracy of the results were questioned and these new experiments on another subject confirm the truth of the earlier photographs. He thinks that such results might be useful to painters in designing pictures, as few plastic artists have the power of "passing themselves into the skin" of another and feeling the same emotions.

As it is intended to cultivate cotton on a large scale in the British West Indian Islands the "West Indian Bulletin" devotes much of its new volume to it. The American "Sea Island" variety of cotton is considered best for the purpose, and Mr. Bovell has been studying its cultivation in the Southern Shores. His observations will be published in an extra number of the "Bulletin."

The peak of Fernando de Noronha, an island in the South Atlantic, off the Brazilian Coast, is a striking landmark. It is 1,000 feet high and its upper part is perpendicular or else overhangs in a way that makes the top inaccessible. Mr. J. C. Branner, formerly of the Geological Survey of Brazil, gives a sketch of it in the "American Journal of Science," and, following Darwin, suggests that it is an old volcanic plug like that of Mont Pelee, in Martinique.

On January 2 residents in the southern suburbs of London found the streets and roofs coated with a layer of clear ice, very slippery and difficult to walk upon. It was, no doubt, a case of "verglas" or "silver thaw." Some cold rain fell and froze on the ground. The older explanations of this phenomenon —namely that it is a partial thaw frozen again or rain which freezes on touching the frozen earth—have given place to the theory that it is a case of "superfusion"; in other words, rain is cooled below the freezing point but does not freeze until it gets a shock by striking the ground which may even be warmer than the freezing points. Sometimes the layer of ice is quite thick the superfused rain continuing to freeze as it falls.

The Grangesberg is a new steam transport ship for minerals recently built at Sunderland for a firm of Rotterdam. It has 14 masts, in pairs, or seven pairs in the whole length of the deck, with the funnel abaft of them near the quarterdeck. It is intended to ply regularly between Oxelosung and Rotterdam, with a cargo of 10,000 tons of iron from the mines of Grangesberg. On the first trip it had a speed of 101-2 knots, and is expected to make 24 voyages a year, and transport over 200,000 tons of ore.

Sir William Ramsay (according to an American scientific journal) is to deliver a summer course of lectures on the constituents of the atmosphere at the university of California this year. The same journal states that Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, well known for his treatment of lupus by light is dangerously ill.

The centrepiece of the St. Louis World's Fair is to be an artificial cataract of Niagara. The water will come from the Grand Basin, and be pumped up by electric power.

Too little attention seems to us to have been paid to the relatively large quantity of the poisonous gas —carbon monoxide—in tobacco smokes. Says the "Lancet." "When the insidious nature of this gas is considered its absorption in the system, which must be very rapid when inhalation is practised, would sufficiently explain the train of poisonous symptoms which excessive smoking is apt to set up. . . . We have recently tried the following instructive experiment which bears upon this point. Two or three mouthfuls of tobacco smoke from a cigarette were shaken up with a few drops of blood diluted with water in a bottle. Almost immediately the blood assumed the pink colour characteristic of blood containing this gas, and further observations with the spectroscope confirmed the presence in the blood of carbon monoxide. Similarly a few mouthfuls of smoke from a pipe and a cigar were tried, and the results were even more marked. In this experiment we have some explanation in particular of the evil effects of cigarette smoking for it is chiefly cigarette smoke that is inhaled—an indulgence by which the poisonous carbon monoxide is introduced directly into the blood. This effect of tobacco smoke upon the blood appears to us to be of considerable significance.

A brilliant woman writer has lately declared that our humbler classes are demoralised by the cheapness of dress in this country, being thereby tempted to indulge in an endless amount of trumpery adornment, and, concludes that if, by increasing the cost of dress we can raise its standard we may thereby elevate the national character. The idea is an attractive one, and at the present time is likely to be popular. Cotton-backed satin and shoddy stuffs do not appeal to people of taste. But cheapness means the possibility of change and change in clothing is desirable from other reasons than mere vanity, says the "Hospital." In the Middle Ages even the respectable wore the same undergarments by night and by day, and the rich bequeathed to their heirs half-worn robes which, from the nature of the fabric could not be cleansed by any method then known. That many of these proved as fatal to the recipients as the robe of Deianeira to Hercules, and held infection in their folds, there is much reason to believe.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE INTERESTS OF THE POWERS.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Times" sends the following communication to his paper under date of Jan. 4:—

As has been pointed out by the "Temps," there is a striking contrast between the optimism of diplomacy and the pessimism of the Press. From trustworthy accounts received here within the last four days it would appear, however, that for the moment the situation in the Far East corresponds rather to the former than to the latter. The fact that, notwithstanding the critical state of affairs, war has not yet broken out is not always attributed to the real causes. Thus it is often ascribed almost exclusively to the Czar's well known love of peace. My own information confirms the reports recently current that it would be a mistake to give that factor, though it undoubtedly exists, an exaggerated importance. The Czar's will has proved powerless to improve the interior administration of Russia. It is not necessary to recall the deplorable deeds of tyranny which have been committed in the name of Nicholas II. When it is remembered too by what means Prince Bismarck influenced the mind of his master in view of reconciling him to the idea of war with France it will be understood that similar and even less scrupulous means are likely to be employed with the Czar to convince him of the necessity of war with Japan. In any case while taking into due account what is known of the character of the Russian Emperor it would not be safe to found all hope for peace on the personal disposition of the promoter of The Hague Conference.

In order to realise the true motives of the postponement, if not avoidance, of war, it is necessary to bear in mind that at no time has what the Austrians are wont to call the European constellation been less favourable for Russia to involve herself in a campaign of doubtful issue. Independently of the very serious condition of Russian internal affairs, there is a state of things about which much less in known to the outside public, but which counts for a good deal in what optimism there is in diplomacy. The grouping of the Powers and the present aspect of international relations could scarcely be less favourable to an adventurous policy on the part of Russia in the Far East. Similar considerations may also give Japan ground for reflection. We have heard a great deal lately about the casus foederis in both instances —that is to say, in the case of the Franco-Russian alliance and the alliance between England and Japan. But it must be remembered that the European situation or rather the situation of the Powers among themselves, was very different at the time the two treaties of alliance were concluded to what it is at present. Among other things, the Anglo-French and the Franco-Italian "entente" have been arrived at, and Powers that have but recently concluded agreements of the nature of the Anglo-French and Franco-Italian arbitration agreements must necessarily be very anxious to avert a great war, particularly one which would involve any remote possibility of their being dragged into it themselves. Indeed, all that has been done in this direction, both by France and England will probably never be known.

Some very sagacious but indifferently informed people on both sides of the Channel have shown a little scepticism with regard to the stability of the Anglo-French "rapprochement." Let them have patience. Before long their doubts will be dissipated. It may be confidently expected that the Anglo-French arbitration agreement will shortly be followed by the final settlement of some of the important questions which had for so many years contributed to deprive Anglo-French relations of the cordiality which has once more been restored to them. At no time within my memory has there been less likelihood of any serious difference between England and France. In these circumstances it would be unreasonable to admit that the two great nations of Europe will allow themselves to be entangled in a war which, while they were engaged in hostilities would leave intact the military and naval forces of the very Power who is the steadily foe of one of them and the rival of the other—namely, Germany.

It is considerations of this nature rather than the pacific disposition of the Czar that are at the bottom of the prudent policy pursued hitherto by Russia and Japan. The world has been told for many years past that the maintenance of peace on the Continent was due to the Triple Alliance. That may to some extent be true but it is more certain that if war has not already broken out in the Far East, the Anglo-French "rapprochement" has a great deal to do with it. Not that the latter has any unfavourable influence on the relations between Paris and St. Petersburg. The Czar's letter to M. Loubet and the still more recent speech of M. Delcasse furnish ample evidence that the Anglo-French "rapprochement" has not in any way prejudicial relations between France and Russia. But, after all the Franco-Russian alliance left France at liberty to shape her own course in international affairs, and at the present moment it is a matter of as much concern to her as to England that peace in the Far East should not be distressed.

TURKEY AND THE BALKANS.

The "Standard" correspondent at Constantinople wrote on Dec. 31:—The chief interest centres not not in the nationality or personality of the various gendarmerie officers so much as in the success of the Bulgarian attempt to come to terms with Turkey and the entry of Servia on the scene. It may be taken for granted that neither the Bulgarians nor the Macedonian Committees, who for purposes of practical politics, must be considered as one and the same, intend to spare any effort to thwart the reform project, the success of which would spell extinction for their Macedonian aspirations for many years to come. So strong is this conviction among the Revolutionaries that it may be doubted whether the Government of Prince Ferdinand would be able, even if sincerely willing to keep the promises now profusely offered of restraining their activity till the spring.

The intentions of the Servians are important, because, even though in themselves not very formidable, they are preponderant in a corner where Turkey is weakest and where Austria can least afford to allow irregularities. It needs no extraordinary intuition to guess at some of the eventualities, which are indicated in Count Goluchowski's recent speech the foremost of which is military intervention.

Constantinople, Jan. 2 "(Reuter)".—M. Zinovieff the Russian Ambassador, had an audience of the Sultan yesterday. His Majesty repeated his usual assurances regarding his determination to carry out the application of the reform programme in the vilayets of Rumelia and mentioned the progress already made.

The Ambassador, in reply, said he must remind his Majesty that the reports of all the Consuls did not, unhappily, bear out these optimistic views, and once more urged upon the Sultan the scrupulous application of the reforms in the interests of Turkey.

ITALIAN GENERAL APPOINTED.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs from Rome (Jan. 3):—

The expectation that Italy might be applied to by the Ottoman Government to appoint a superior officer to take command of the gendarmerie in Macedonia has been satisfactorily realised. Reshid Bey, the Turkish Ambassador in Rome, called at the Consulate yesterday afternoon and made a formal request in the name of the Sublime Porte. It was obviously necessary to choose an officer of high rank, partly on account of the importance of the task, partly because he would have command in Macedonia of superior officers of the other European Powers; and at a Council of Ministers which was held in the evening the choice fell on Lieut.-General Emilio de Giorgis, commanding the Cagliari Division.

Salonica, Thursday.—The situation in the interior is becoming every day more critical. The villagers, who were hoping that during the winter there would be some amelioration of their lot, have almost completely lost hope, seeing that there is no change in their condition and that all the abuses in the Turkish Administration remain unreformed.

The military detachment charged with maintaining the peace of the country visit the different villages and drive the villagers out of their huts, in which the troops themselves take up their quarters, and which they do not quit without carrying off everything worth removing. This has happened lately in several villages of the Caza of Strumnitza. Such deeds are well fitted to further the plans of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee, which hopes to be able next spring to stir up an insurrection more general than that of the past autumn.

A BULGARIAN NOTE.

"Reuter's Agency" is informed that the representative of Bulgaria in Constantinople has handed to the Porte a Note declaring that the promises given by the Ottoman Government of co-operation in the work of pacification in accord with Bulgaria are still empty words, and that actions of the imperial authorities are not consistent with the assurances of the Ottoman Government.

"The authorities," the Note proceeds, "continue purposelessly to arrest Bulgarian subjects entering Turkey, while insurmountable obstacles are placed in the way of the importation of Bulgarian merchandise into Turkey notwithstanding the commercial agreement in force between the two countries.

"Further the Government of the principality considers it its duty to draw the attention of the Porte once more to the persecutions to which the Bulgarian population of the European provinces of the empire are subjected.

"The Government of the Principality urgently requests the Porte to take the necessary measures to put a stop to a state of affairs so prejudicial to the interests of both countries, the task of the Porte not being hindered at the present time by any revolutionary movement."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kt of St George, 2969 tons, Captain J E Hicks sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Westminister Bridge, 2,218 tons, Captain R Chivers, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Ashruf, 2,202 tons, Captain A Newby, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with 1,117 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sofala, 3,439 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, cleared on Saturday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoogly, 2,3 tons, Captain F D'Horne, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with 447 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, Captain C A Forbes, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr F Alexander and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kaparthia, 720 tons, Captain M G Williams, which arrived in harbour on Friday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 100 cases opium, one horse and the following passengers:—Mr Frost, Mr Maurice, Mr Grossmanski and 104 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Persia, 3,320 tons, Captain G Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Ledingham and 5 children, Mr and Mrs Lambert and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Davidson, Miss (Dr) Mollester and one deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 21st January, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Hurst, Mr Thole, Mr H K Gillard, Mr F Shumlin, Mr Deane, Lieut Fraser, Mr Moore, Mr Barker, Mr Kessar, Mr Aields and 140 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3250 tons, Captain J Thompson, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles, and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Suez—Mr Lukowsky, Mr Suklatwalla, Mr J N Tata and Mr R D Tata. For Marseilles—Mr C W A Holmes, Miss B Loderer, Mr and Mrs Turner and Rev and Mrs J R Wilkinson. For Liverpool—Mrs A E Duchesne, Mrs B Henderson, and 2 infants, Mrs C W Johnson, Rev and Mrs D Reeve, and infant, and Miss and Miss Lloyd and child.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Sphinx	Comde Kemp	Royal Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Comdr Pelham	Royal Navy
H M S Porpoise	Comdr A J Hotham	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 106		
Do No 103		
Do No 105		
Juba	734 Wilson	East Africa Despatch steamer
Germanicus	Craig	Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	698	Nacoda			G Matheson
Nankin	2857	Robson			P & O Co
Pentland	1,534	Lamarshand			M M & Co
India	2641	Fergusson			M M & Co
Dunoon	3794	Ferguson			P & O Co
Seladon	2151	Gaggi			M M & Co
Kosara	804	Burns			M M & Co
Ningpo	829	Anderson			M M & Co
Loras	1752	Veelch			A L S N Co
Dout	600	Ojimi			The Bombay Co
Benmohr	1540	Haggon			M M & Co
Glen Isla	2391	Macnail			M M & Co
Goalpara	1358				M M & Co
Coonoor	993	D'Lorm	Jeddah		B & S N Co
Tsong wa	3148	Symonds			M M & Co
Simla	3324	Summers			P & O Co
Ikaria	3146	and all	Calcutta		M M & Co
Persia	3320	Mitchell			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shad.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Putiala	1293	Hirst	Zanzibar	26-1	M M & Co
B	Werdenfels	2233	Sandstedt	Hamburg	26-1	Wade & Co
C	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	30-1	M M & Co
D	Sutlej	1781	Peake	Zanzibar	29-1	A Edmonds
E	Spithead	993	Stewart	Antwerp	2	W & A G & Co
F	Parana	28	Rankin	N F	N F	Sapp & Co
G	Nikkatsu Maru	2045	N.Gaki	Japan	29-1	N Y Kaisha
H	Corn Exchange	2476	Barcham	Trieste		J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shad.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Gloriatar	2173	Knagg	Dunkirk	30-1	T M & Co
2	Alsatia	1600	Thompson	Liverpool	29-1	W & A G & Co
3	Inac	2295	Muns	Antwerp	30-1	K N & Co
4	Salamat	2800	Longlee	Colombo	27-1	P & O Co
5	Orient	05	Sinclair	Aden	30-1	P & O Co
6	Emperor	2310	Cosco	Trieste	27	A L S N Co
7	Bombay Hall	4128	Jones	Karachi		M & Co
8	Marmora	2639	Langborne			P & O Co

The steamer Hoogly, Captain D'Lorm, obtained her portclearance on Saturday for Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Marmora, for London.
" Bhavnagar, for Calcutta, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The steamer Rewa, passed Lisbon, yesterday morning.

PORTSAID, JAN. 21.

The steamer Goorkha, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 22.

The steamer Circassia, left here for Bombay this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Polynesien, left Colombo for Bombay on Saturday the 23rd January at midnight and she is expected here on Tuesday the 26th instant, at 1 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

FOR ANTWERP.

Spithead s—229 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 1105 bales cotton Kalli Bros.

Idaho—454 bales hemp and 200 bales cottonfly C Heerjee and Co; 241 cwt rapeseed Nanjee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Werdenfels s—2 bales cotton Kalli Brothers; 210 bales cotton and 1 pot gera dum Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 75 cwt alibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istria s—2 bales cotton Kalli Brothers; 867 bales cotton Glade and Co.

Corn Exchange s—330 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—330 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Hirashima Maru s—1000 bales cotton Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton Maura wala and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballarat s—48 cases opium P and O S N Co; 5 chests opium Doshi Bros and Co; 20 bales twist E Noordin and Co.

Nankin s—12 1-2 cwt sundries Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 150 cwt shellac P F Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 25th January.

1. There will be a Parade to-morrow, Tuesday, the 26th instant, at the Riding School.
Dress—Drill Order.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th January.

1. There will be Company Drill for A and C Companies on the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 5-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 26th instant.
Dress—Plain Clothes with Rifles and Side Arms.

2. There will be Company Drill for D Company at the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 27th instant and every Wednesday until further orders.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.

3. There will be Company Drill for F Company at St Mary's College grounds at 5-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 26th instant.

4. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 28th January to the 6th February 1904, both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will probably take place at the Camp on the morning of the 6th February.

5. It is notified for information that there will be Prize Shooting for teams during the Camp; but no man will be allowed to compete who has not completed his Class Firing.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BABY'S FUTURE

Something for Mothers to Think About

Lives of Suffering and Sorrow Averted

And Happiness and Prosperity Assured by

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills When All Else Fails.

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence, it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest and most effective treatment available, viz., The Cuticura Treatment.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent, to cool the blood in the severer cases, are all that can be desired for the speedy relief and permanent cure of skin tortured infants and children, and the comfort of worn-out parents.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for annoying irritations and weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

"Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."

GETTING QUICK RESULTS

Pleurisy is a disease not to be trifled with. Instantly apply **Little's Oriental Balm**, if you feel the slightest tightening or inflammation of the chest—and you may save a long, dangerous and painful illness—or even your life. **Little's Oriental Balm** gets right into your pores and carries its soothing, magical influence to the very seat of the disturbance. It's like pouring oil on an angry, turbulent sea. It does the work quietly—but it gets there.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

LAZY LIVER

is what our American cousins call the dread disease that is so prevalent in this country. Not only is the organ itself "lazy"—it lends its miserable owner somewhat of the same characteristics. He feels listless and heavy, without ambition, melancholy; has a coated tongue, and a dozen other unmistakable symptoms reveal his debilitated condition. There's prompt relief, pleasantly and safely, in a bottle of **Nature's Herbal Extract**. Get it now, and thank us later for this good advice.

Sold at Annas 12 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES ROOTS HERBS

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at as 12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

TRADE MARK

CURES
MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guarantees not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

BIG G

VOGELER'S Curative COMPOUND

Purifies the Blood and Cures
Indigestion, Dizziness, Headache, Kidney Diseases, Eczema, Nervousness.

Price 1/1½ and 2/6 of all Medicine Dealers.

Proprietors: St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., 45, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

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Superb Skin

is obtained and maintained by using

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes. 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

'GRAND PRIX,' PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

WEST END "GUARDS" WATCHES.

MACHINE-MADE, KEYLESS LEVER

Specially adapted for Railway Service, Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, or anybody requiring a watch for hard and rough wear, with all the qualifications of an accurate time-keeper.

Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

The Modern, guaranteed for 2 years			Rs. 22
The Pioneer,	,,	for 3 ,,	Rs. 25
The Standard	,,	for 6 ,,	Rs. 32

The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in medium and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North-Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. and others, for use on their lines.

In Nickel Silver Case.	In Fine Silver Case.
Rs. 15	Open Face Rs. 22
,, 18	Hunting ,, 26
,, 21	Half Hunting ,, 30

Supplied at above rates by V. P. P. to any part of India and Burma.

Illustrated Price List sent free on application.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

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WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.

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Xerez De La Frontera.

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SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)

SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.

MANZANILLA

OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—

DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

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OHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hay's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Corrytone's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1882 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 138 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases allowed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.*

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At the Nigrah Pharmacy,

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
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EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

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ALSO KEROSINE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES!

ALSO HIGH CLASS MAJOLICA ART AND COMPOSITION METAL WARE.

BRANCHES: VIENNA, BUDAPEST, PRAGUE, TRIESTE, LEMBERG, KRAKAU BERLIN, MUNICH, PARIS, LYON, ROME, MILANO, AND CALCUTTA.

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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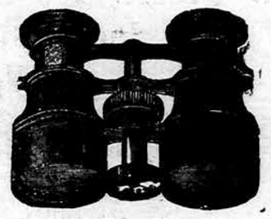
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4¼ inches by 2¾ inches.

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LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

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and every article connected with aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

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Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

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BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

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is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get **BISHOP'S.**

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia, or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

CYCLISTS!

when you

"CLEAN THE SLATE,"

write upon it

See this trade mark on air tubes and covers

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,

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SCIENTIFIC NOVELTIES.

Electric Pocket Lamps complete with Batteries ...	Rs.	5 to 10
Electric Lighting Staffs " " " ...	"	8 to 15
Electric Night Lamps " " " ...	"	7 to 10
Electric Cycle Lamps " " " ...	"	15 to 20
Electric Hand Lamps " " " ...	"	10 to 25
Electric Watch Holders " " " ...	"	15 to 20
Electric Candle Sticks " " " ...	"	16 to 20
Electric Light Clocks " " " ...	"	15 to 30
Electric Bell Sets " " " ...	"	10 to 15
Electric Walking Canes " " " ...	"	15 to 20
Electric Scarf Pins " " " ...	"	10 to 12
Electric Rose Bouquets " " " ...	"	10 to 12
Electric Hanging Lamp complete with Batteries, box, Lamp, wires & beautiful fancy colour shade	"	20 to 25
Electric Battery Fans complete with Batteries & charge to run 250 hours in a neat box... ...	"	75 to 100
Short Line Telephones complete	"	25 to 50

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

170, DHURUMTOLLAH STREET,

CALCUTTA.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

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SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:

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The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:

KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd.,

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HAIR DOUCHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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Hair Dressers and Perfumers,

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BOMBAY.

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32, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

SOME OF OUR MANY SALE BARGAINS.

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74 × 54, 33/4 lbs. Rs. **3-15.**

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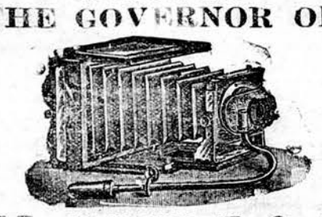

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COMPLETE IN CASE
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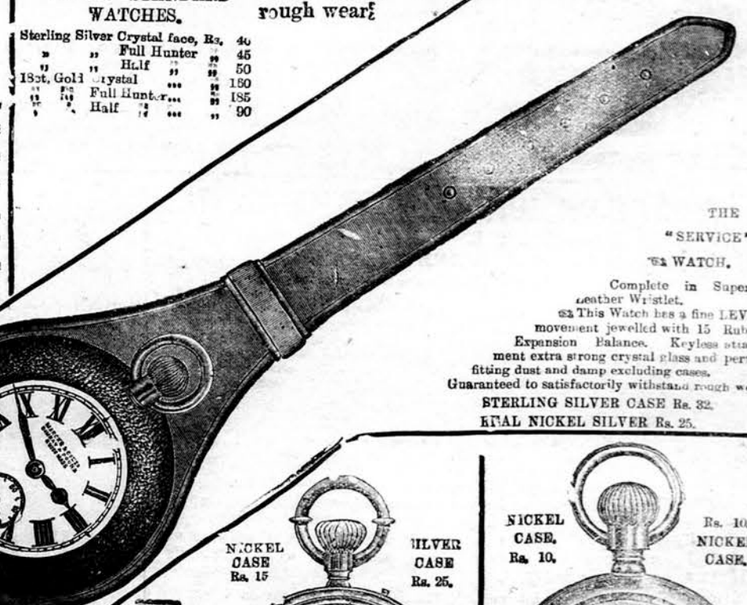

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